HAND INSTRUMENTS.

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Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd.,

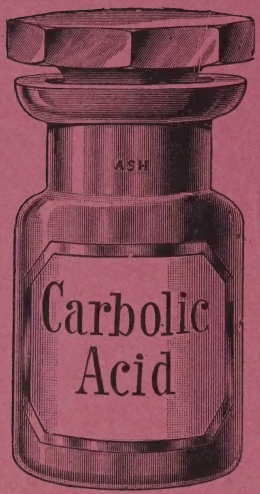
5 to 12, BROAD STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE,

LONDON, W.

Address for Telegrams: FRENES, LONDON.

Telephone Number: 420 GERRARD (4 lines).

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



FULL SIZE.

MEDICAMENT BOTTLES.

For elegance and usefulness there is no bottle in use among Dentists which can be compared with these Medicament Bottles, one of which is here illustrated.

They are roomy, have a wide neck with a large ground glass stopper, and the inscription is burnt on a gold-bordered opal tablet.

We only keep them in stock with the following inscriptions, **but are prepared to supply them to order with any other inscription at the price mentioned below.**

Abs. Alcohol	**Aconite and Iodine**	**Arsenic**
Iodoform.	**Tinct. Iodine**	**Chlora-Percha**
Carbolic Acid	**Ol. Eucalyptus**	**Ol. Cinnamon**
Creasote	**Mastic**	**Ol. Cloves**
Nit. Silver	**Carb. Resin**	**Chloroform**

		s.	d.
Round, in clear glass, with any inscription	each	1	0
„ „ brown „ „ „	„	1	0
Oval, „ clear „ „ „	„	1	3
„ „ brown „ „ „	„	1	3
These bottles can also be supplied without any inscription	per doz.	8	0

HOLDER FOR THE ABOVE ROUND MEDICAMENT BOTTLES.

TO TAKE SIX BOTTLES.

Adapted for screwing on to the side of a Bracket Table or in any other convenient place.

	s.	d.
In German Silver, Nickel-plated, without bottles . . .	6	0

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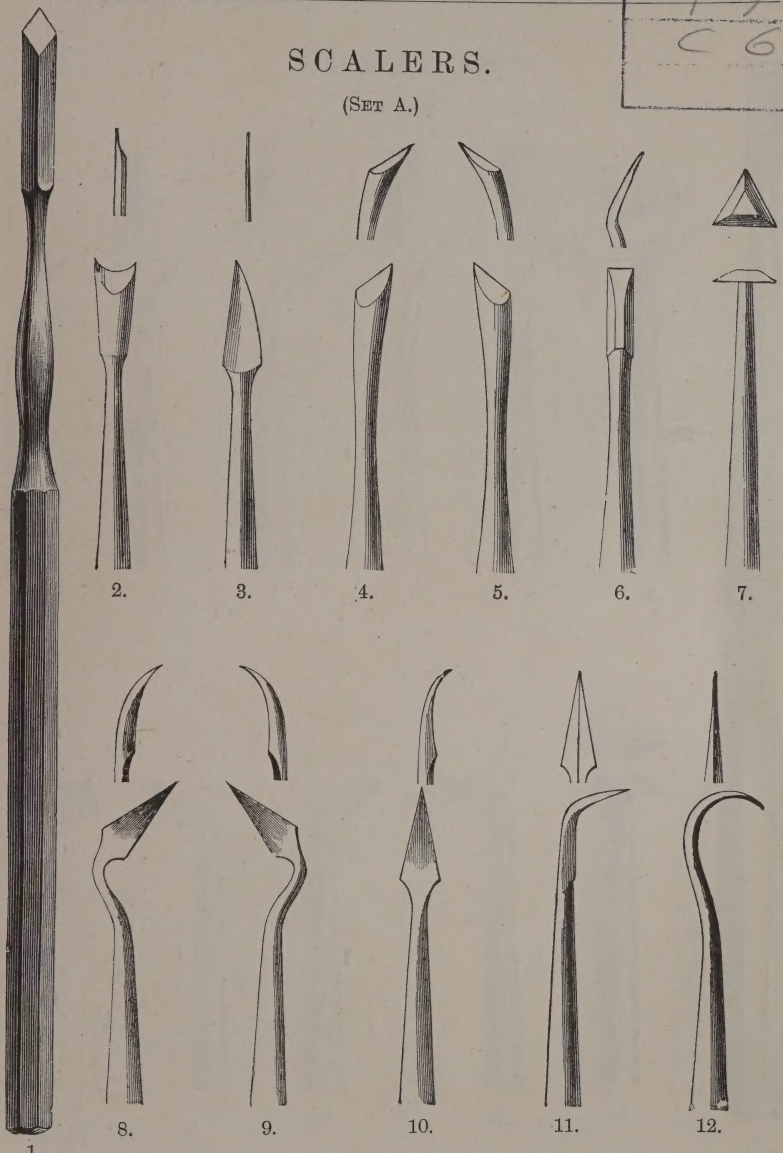
SCALERS.

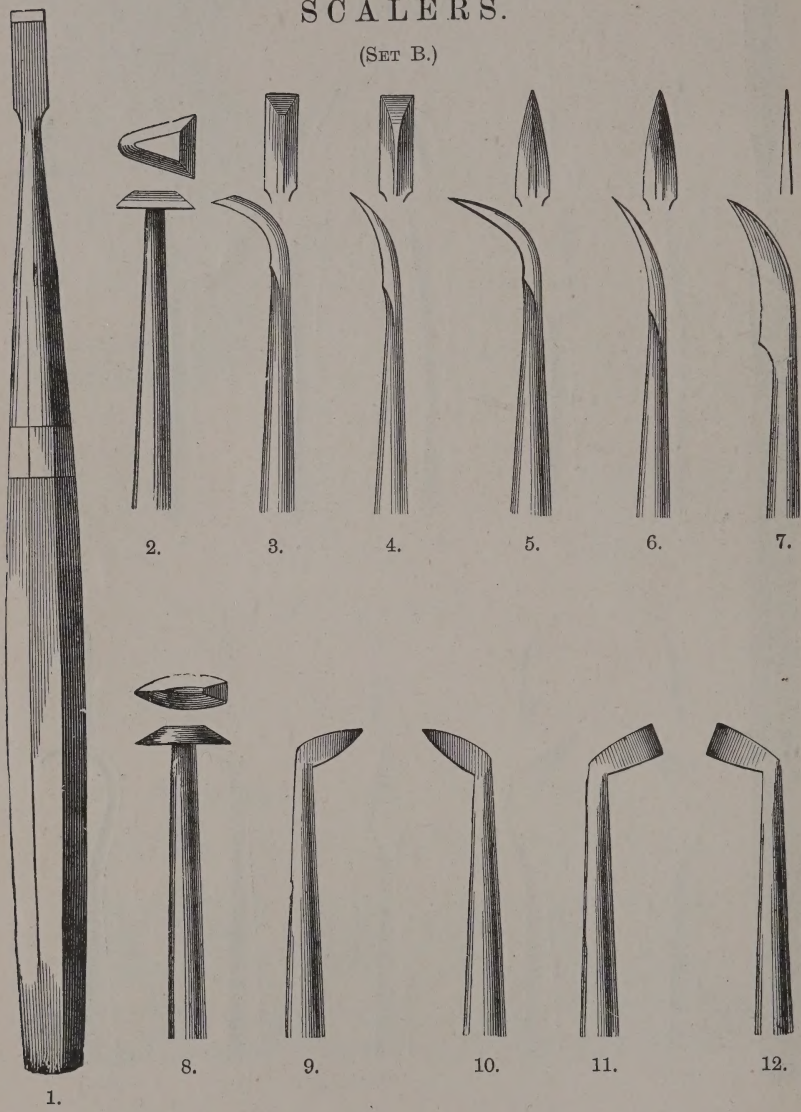
(Set A.)



		s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . .	(Figs. 1–12) each	1	6
In Ebony handles, like Fig. 1, Set B, to order	(„ „) „	3	0

SCALERS.

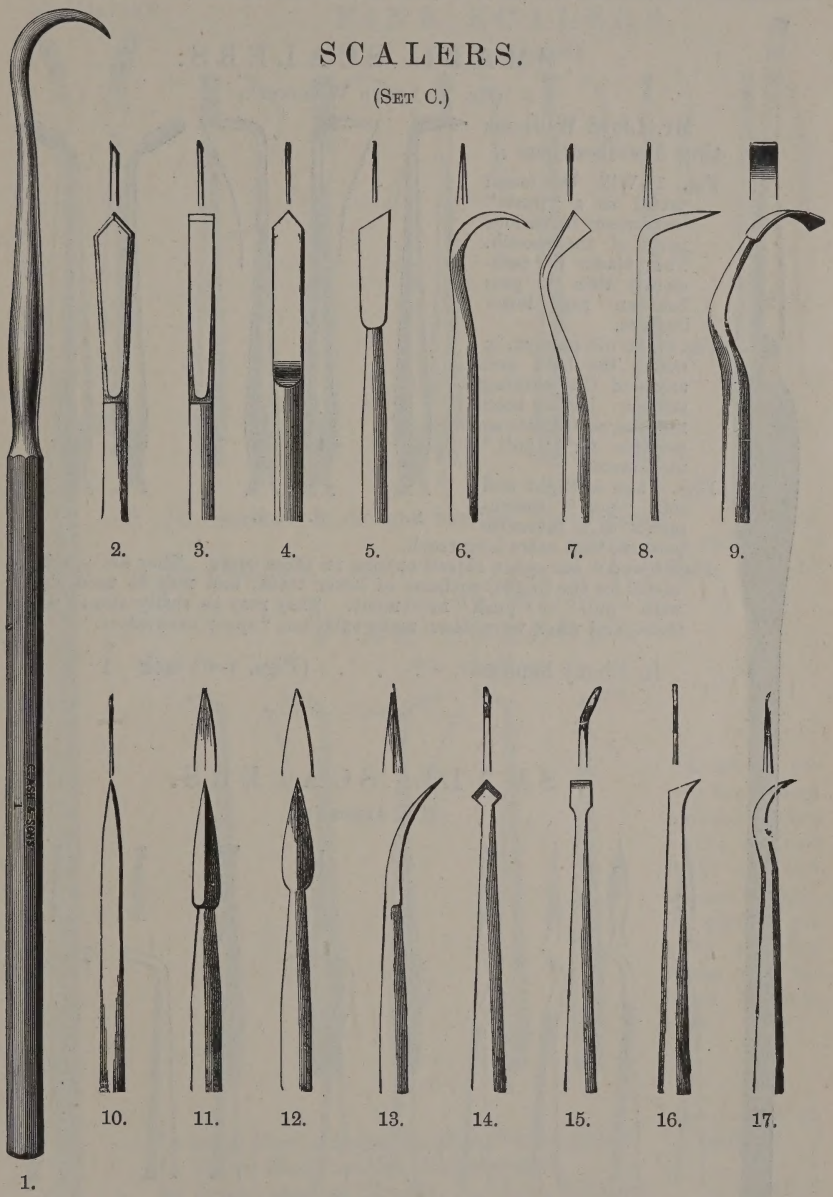
(SET B.)



		s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated, like Fig. 1, Set A	(Figs. 1–12) each	1	6
In Ebony octagon handles, like Fig. 1, to order	(„ „) „	3	0

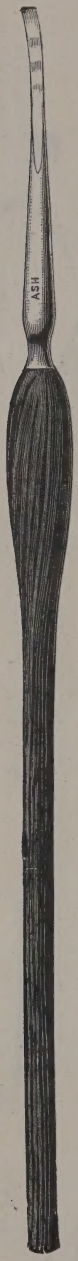
SCALERS.

(Set C.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.

			s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated	. .	(Figs. 1–17) each	1	6
G		B 2		



1.

SMALL SCALERS.

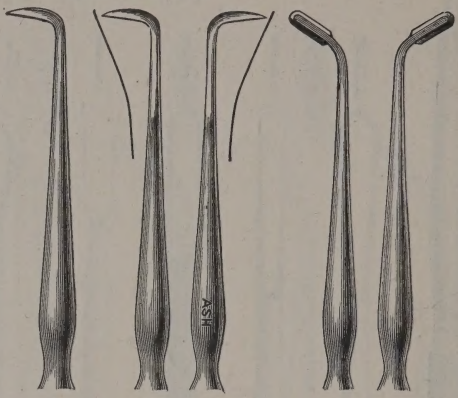
(Mr. E. Lloyd Williams'.)

Mr. Lloyd Williams thus describes them :

Fig. 1. Will be found useful as a "push" instrument in various parts of the mouth. The blade is sufficiently thin to pass between the lower incisors.

Fig. 2. An old pattern, in which the bulk and angle of the working surface have been made as serviceable as possible for "pull" movement.

Figs. 3 and 4. Right and left "pull" instruments of a favourite pattern, with extra long reach.



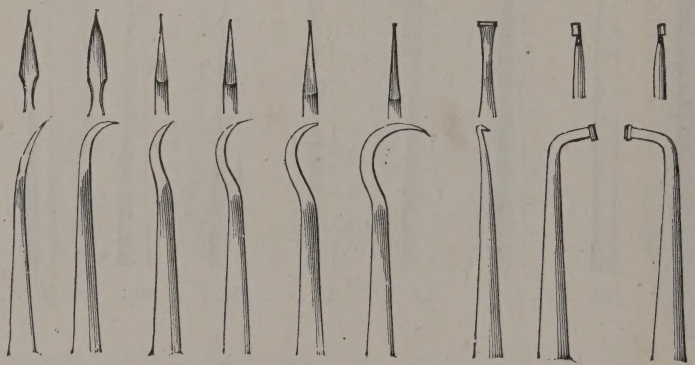
2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Figs. 5 and 6 are spoon chisels cutting on three edges. They are specially useful for the lingual surfaces of lower teeth, and may be used either with "pull" or "push" movement. They may be easily stoned when blunt, and when worn down make excellent "spoon excavators."

		s.	d.
In Ebony handles	(Figs. 1–6) each	1	9

SMALL SCALERS.

(Dr. Abbott's.)



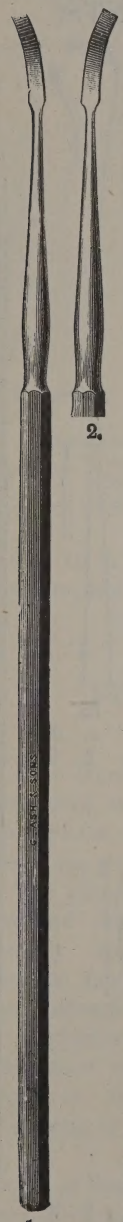
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

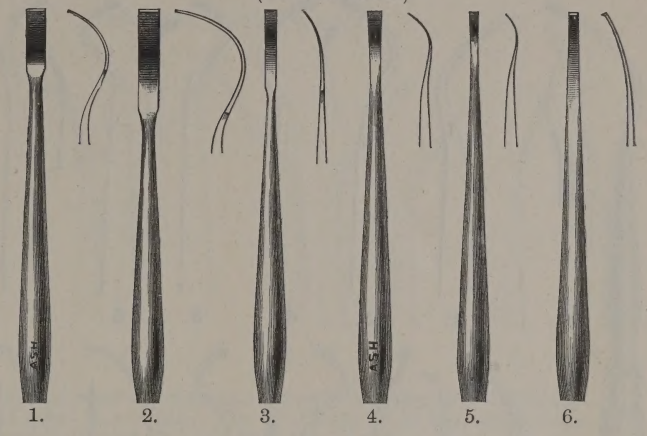
		s.	d.
Set of 9 in Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated .	each	1	4

Dr. HARLAN'S.

FINE SCALERS.

(Dr. CUSHING'S.)

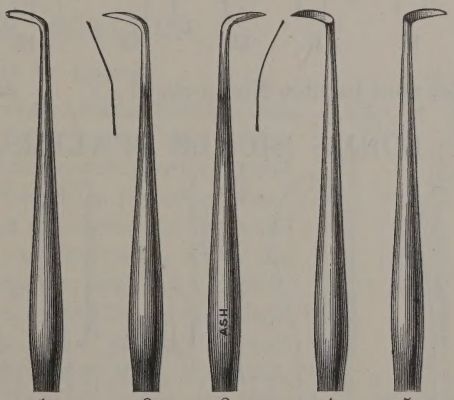




			s.	d.
Dr. Harlan's, in octagon handles, Nickel-plated		(Figs. 1, 2) each	1	4
Dr. Cushing's,	„ „	„ („ 1–6) „	1	10

FINE SCALERS.

(Dr. HOWE'S.)

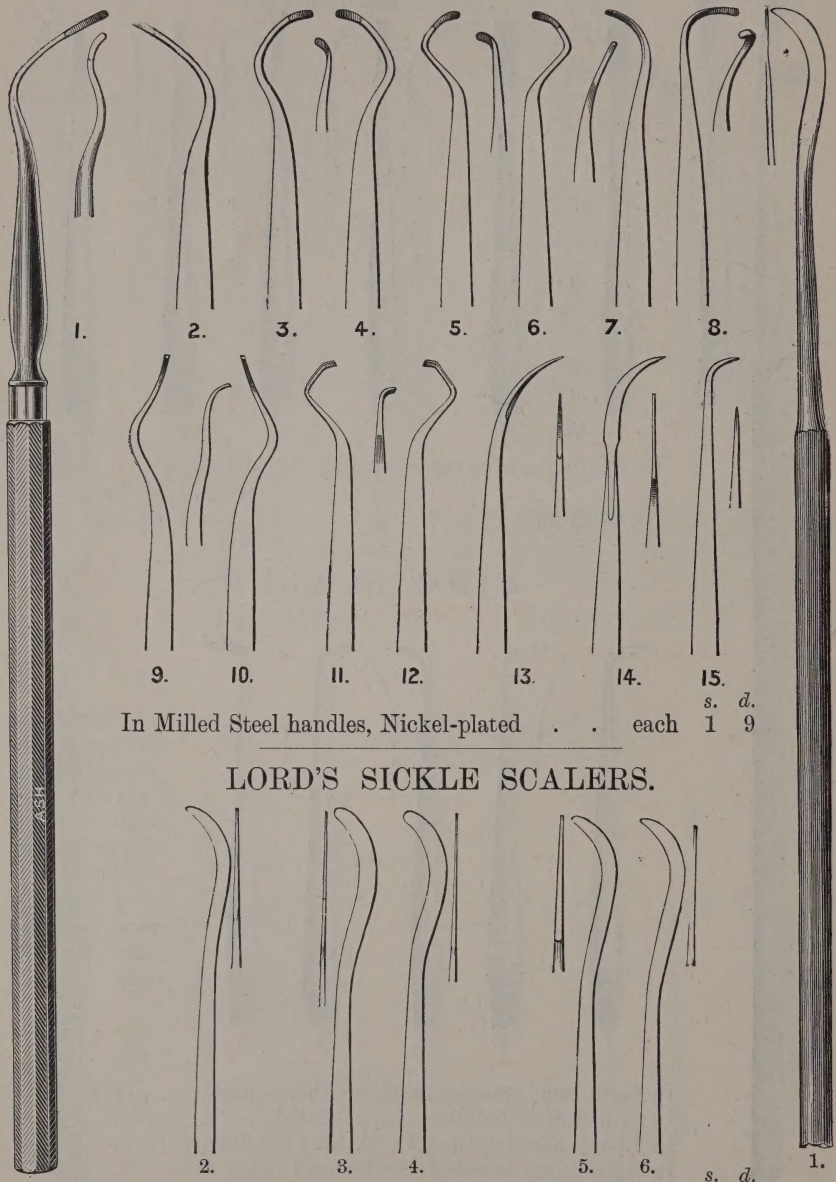


A set of five very fine Scalers, consisting of two pairs curved Right and Left and one Straight, for getting into very narrow spaces and between irregular teeth.

		s.	d.
In small Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated .	each	1	0
In Milled Steel handles, Nickel-plated . . .	„	1	9
In Ebony handles, like Mr. E. Lloyd-Williams' .	„	1	9
In Aluminium handles, like Picton's (page 8) .	„	2	6
For Cone-Socket handles	„	1	0

1.

YOUNGER'S PYORRHŒA INSTRUMENTS.



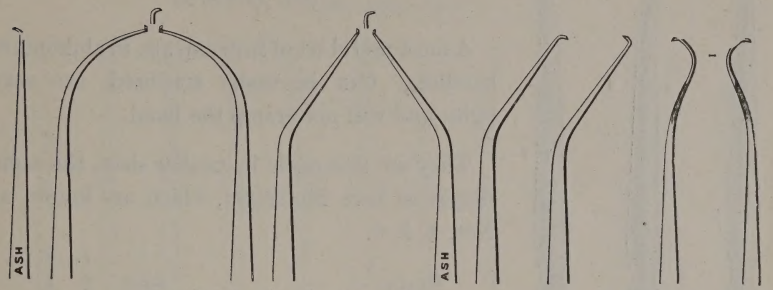
	s.	d.
In Milled Steel handles, Nickel-plated . . each	1	9

LORD'S SICKLE SCALERS.

	s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–6) each	1	0

SCALERS FOR PYORRHŒA TREATMENT.

(Dr. med. ALBERT SENN'S.)



Instruments for the removal (scraping away and chiselling away) of the sub-gingival tartar (pus-tartar). The set consists of 10 instruments—the nine here illustrated and one the same shape as Fig. 1 but with slightly larger point, which is known as No. 1A.

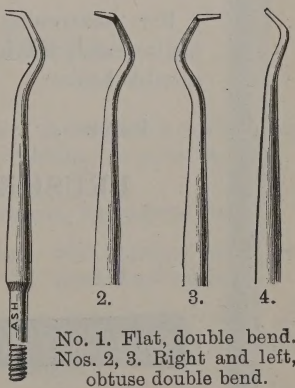
		s.	d.
Set of 10 in Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . . .	each	1	0
Set complete in neat cloth-covered case, with tuck . .	per set	10	0

FINE SCALERS.

(Mr. W. HERN'S.)

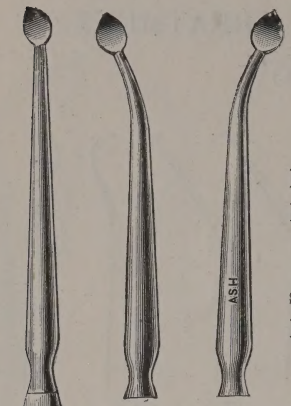
Mr. Hern says: "The Scalers here illustrated are from patterns that I have adapted for use in removing tartar deposit under the gum margin in Pyorrhœa, etc.

The shapes of the shafts and the small *size* and *shape* of the blades, which are roughly rectangular with a slightly broader facet towards the shaft, adapt the instruments for a pushing as well as a withdrawing action when operating, and allow of their use under the free edges of the gum without seriously stretching or wounding the soft tissues."



No. 1. Flat, double bend.
Nos. 2, 3. Right and left, obtuse double bend.
No. 4. Flat, single bend.

		s.	d.
PRICE as illustrated for Cone-Socket handle (Figs. 1–4) .	each	1	0
Cone-Socket Handles for carrying them, various knurles .	,,	0	6



2. 3. 1.

SCALERS.

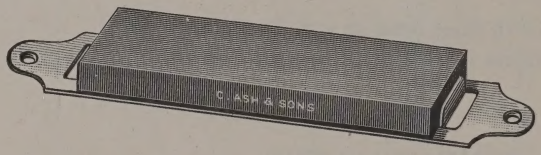
(Mr. Picton's.)

A most useful set of instruments, in aluminium handles. Can be easily sterilised, are very light, and will not cramp the hand.

They are also made in smaller sizes, the same shapes as here illustrated, which are known as Nos. 4, 5, 6.

	s.	*d.*
Price . . . . . each	2	6

CARBORUNDUM HONE FOR OPERATING ROOM.



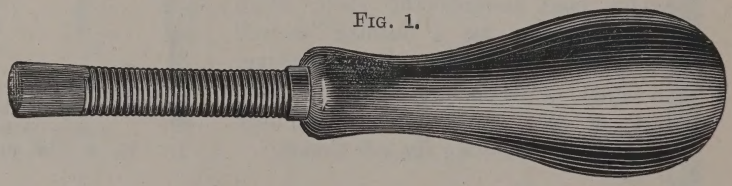
$3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; 1 inch wide; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

For sharpening Excavators, Enamel Chisels, and other instruments; set in frame for fixing on Bracket Table or other suitable holder.

	s.	*d.*
Price	2	6

BRUSHES FOR CLEANING BURS, STOPPERS, Etc.

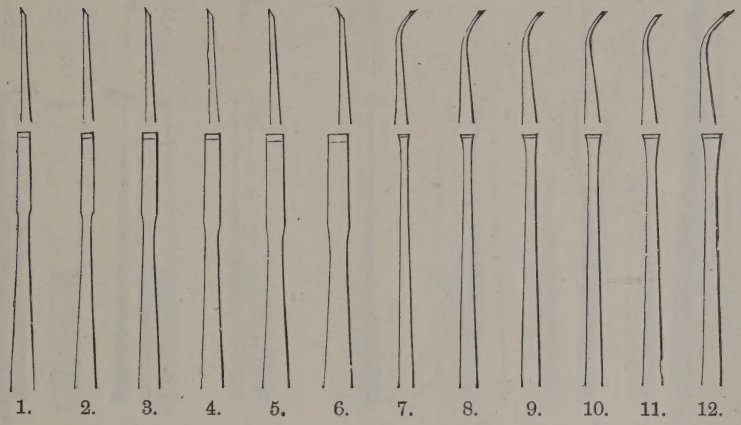
Fig. 1.



	s.	*d.*
Fig. 1, in brass wire	2	0
„ 2 (American), in steel wire	2	9

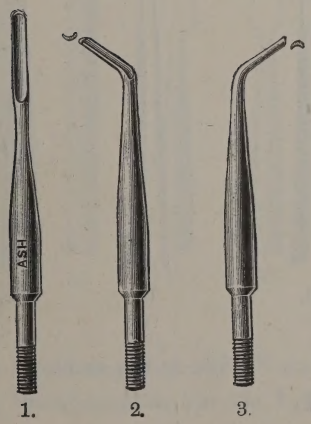
ENAMEL CUTTERS.

(Dr. Abbott's.)



	s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . . (Figs. 1–12) each	1	6
„ file-cut „ „ . . („ „) „	2	0

GOUGE ENAMEL CHISELS.



The points of these Chisels can be easily kept sharp by rubbing on an oil stone.

Fig. 1. Straight, for general use.

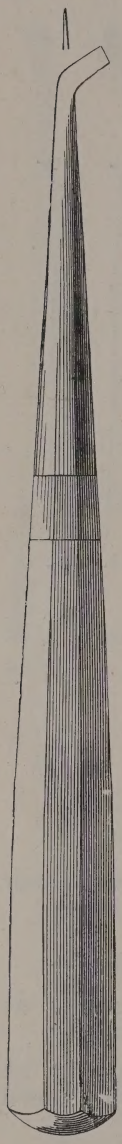
„ 2. Bent, with cutting edge set for approximal walls.

„ 3. Bent, with cutting edge set for anterior walls of distal cavities.

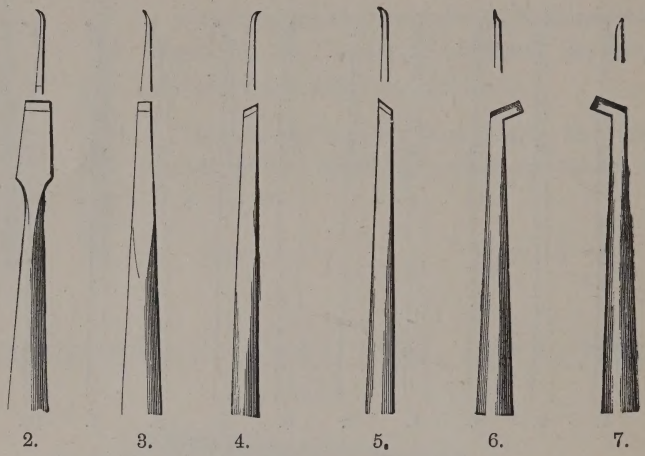
For Cone-Socket handles	s.	d.
(Figs. 1–3) each	1	6

ENAMEL CUTTERS.

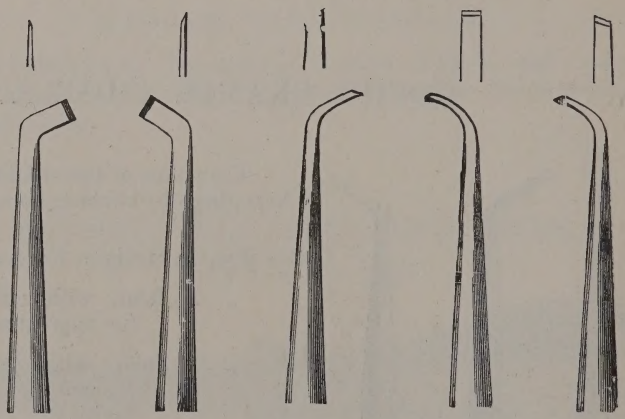
(Set A.)



1.



2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

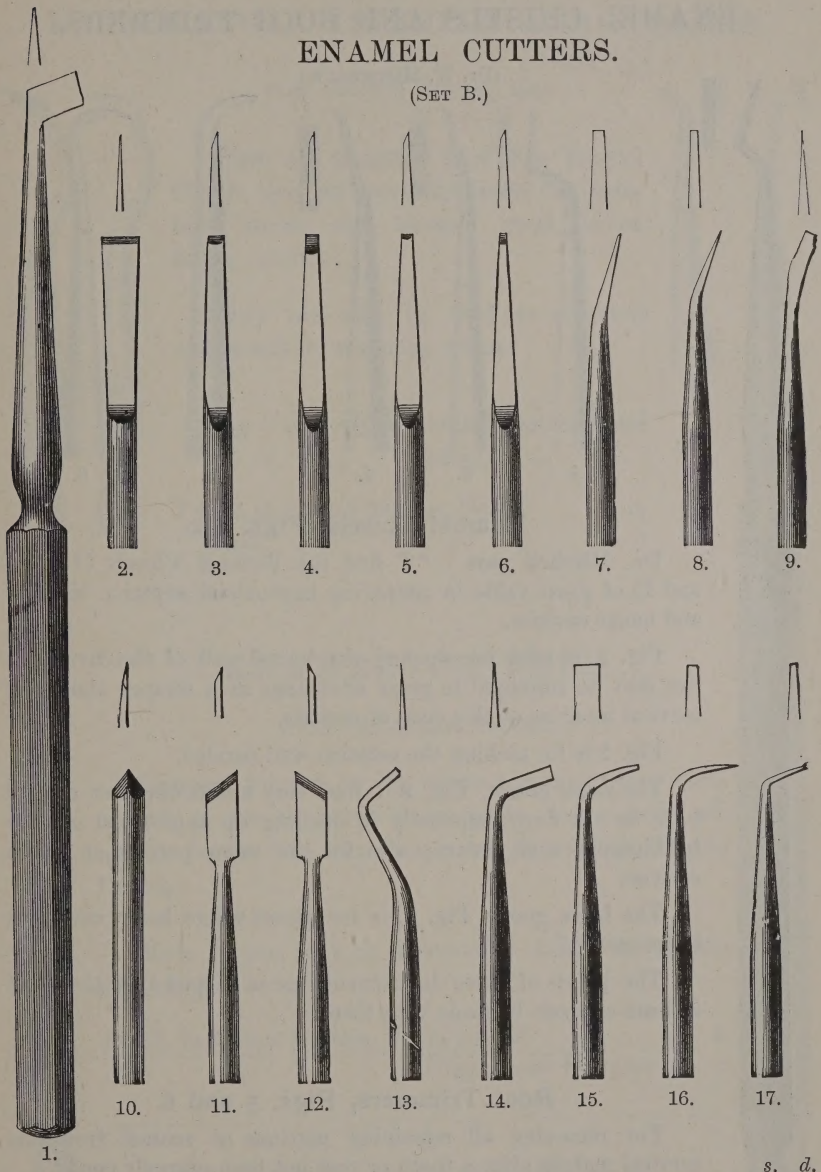


8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

			s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . .	(Figs. 1–12)	each	1	6
In Ebony octagon handles, to order, like Fig. 1	(„ „)	„	3	0

ENAMEL CUTTERS.

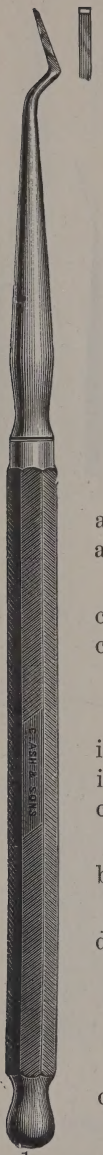
(Set B.)



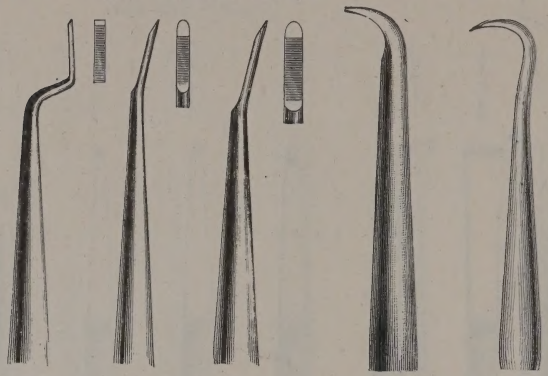
			s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . .	(Figs. 1–17)	each	1	6
In Ebony handles, like Fig. 1, Set A, to order	(„ „)	„	3	0

ENAMEL CHISELS AND ROOT TRIMMERS.

(Dr. W. MITCHELL'S.)



1.



2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Enamel Chisels, Figs. 1–4.

Dr. Mitchell says : "I find the Bayonet Chisels (Figs. 1 and 2) of great value in preparing approximal superior bicuspid and molar cavities.

Fig. 1 is used for shaping the buccal wall of the cavity ; it can also be employed to great advantage as a scraper along the cervical margins of this class of cavities.

Fig. 2 is for making the palatine wall parallel.

The small gouge, Fig. 3, I find very useful wherever enamel is to be cut away, especially in opening up approximal cavities in bicuspids and molars ; also for the same purpose in crown cavities.

The large gouge, Fig. 4, is for places where heavy cuts may be necessary."

The points of these instruments are so shaped that the most delicate cuts can be made with them.

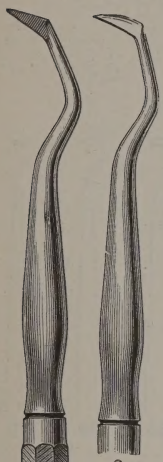
Root Trimmers, Figs. 5 and 6.

For removing all remaining portions of enamel from the cervical margin after a tooth or root has been properly coned.

	s.	*d.*
In file-cut handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–6) . each	2	0

DOUBLE-ANGLE TRIMMERS AND SCALERS,

FOR CROWN WORK, ETC.



These are tempered hard like Enamel Chisels, and are especially useful for trimming molar and bicuspid roots before fitting crowns.

They can also be used as universal scalers and for trimming osteos.

Fig. 1 cuts with a pushing motion ; and
„ 2 „ pulling „

PRICE, in file-cut handles, Nickel-plated	*s.*	*d.*
	2	0

ENAMEL CHISELS,

WITH REVERSE BEVEL.

Designed for use on the anterior side of distal walls, as well as for all other places where such a bevel will answer better than the usual one on existing Enamel Chisels.

Made in two sizes as illustrated. Larger or smaller sizes supplied to order.

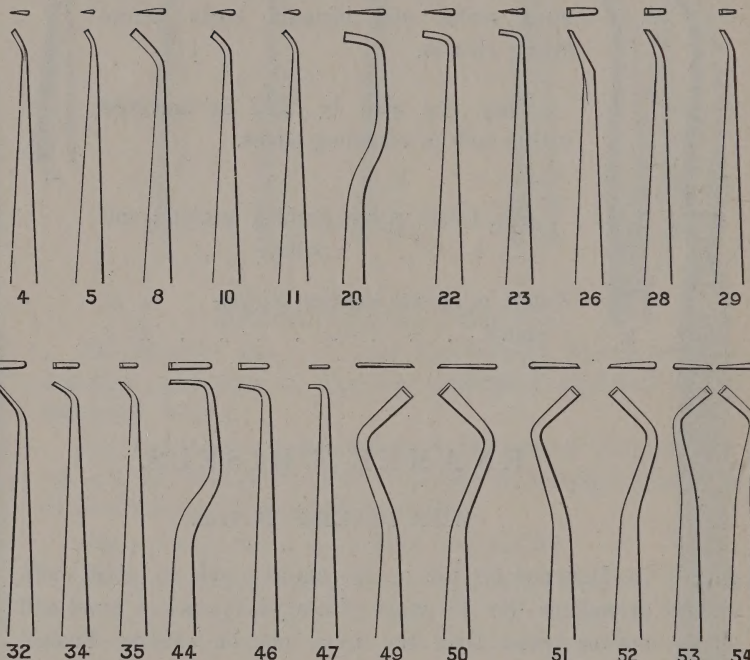
PRICE, in file-cut handles, Nickel-plated . (Figs. 1 and 2) each	*s.*	*d.*
	2	0

For Plug Trimmers see pages 84 and 85.

DR. G. V. BLACK'S CUTTING INSTRUMENTS— EXCAVATORS, ENAMEL CUTTERS, TRIMMERS, ETC.

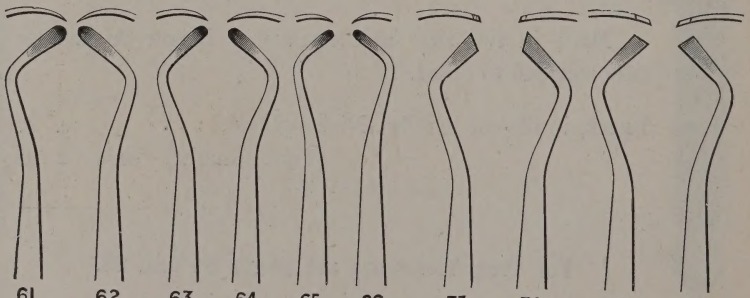
(Selected Set of 44.)

2



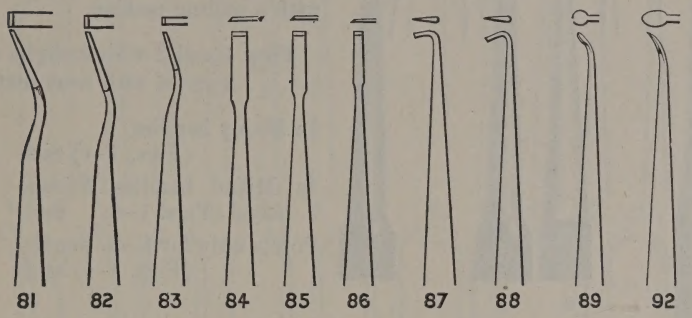
4 5 8 10 11 20 22 23 26 28 29

32 34 35 44 46 47 49 50 51 52 53 54



61 62 63 64 65 66 73 74 75 76

DR. G. V. BLACK'S CUTTING INSTRUMENTS—*continued.*



		s.	d.
In file-cut handles, Nickel-plated	(Figs. 2–92) each	1	3

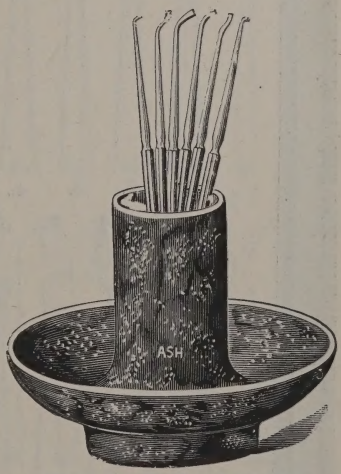
ASEPTIC INSTRUMENT HOLDER.

(Doulton Ware.)

For standing on Bracket Table, Cabinet Board, or in any other position convenient to the Operator.

The saucer is useful for such small appliances and sundries as may be required during an operation.

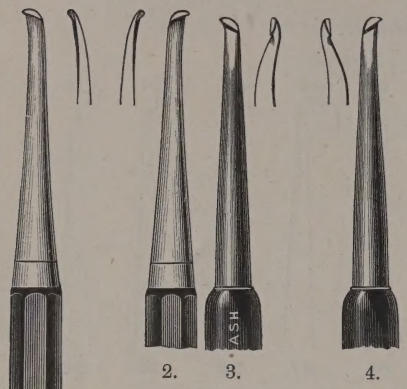
The great advantage of the Holder is that it is equal to new each time it is washed and wiped, hence it can quickly be made quite clean for the reception of the instruments, etc., required for each operation.



About one-third natural size.

	s.	d.
Price, without the Instruments	3	0

CASE'S ENAMEL CLEAVERS.



1. 2. 3. 4.

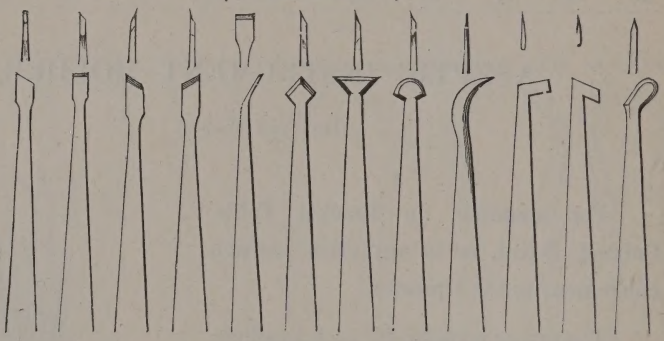
Suitably shaped for forcing under the gum without injuring it; used with a pulling motion.

Figs. 1 and 2 with straight shaft.
„ 3 and 4 with bent shaft.

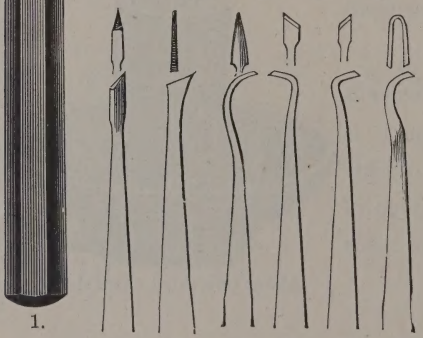
	s.	*d.*
In Ebony handles (Figs. 1–4) each	2	6
In Milled handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–4) each	2	0
Points only for C.-S. handle (Figs. 1–4) each	1	6

ENAMEL CUTTERS.

(Dr. Arrington's.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.



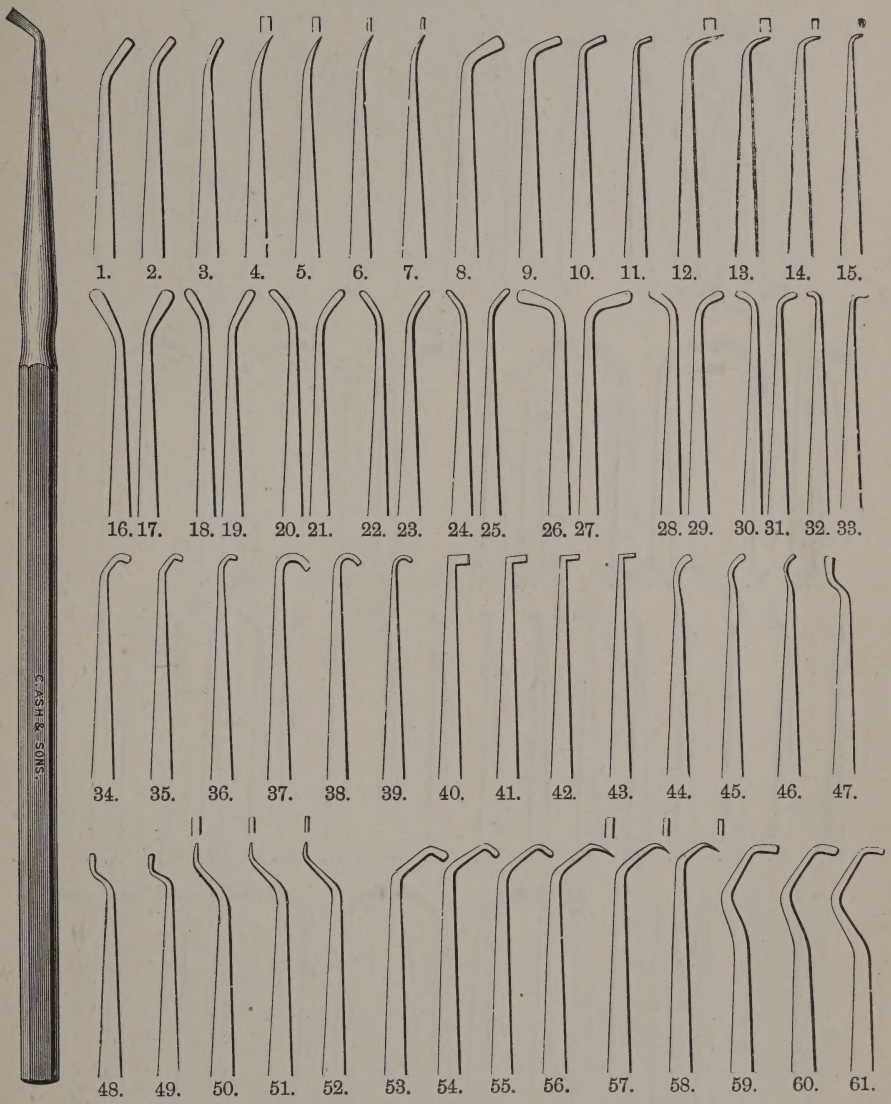
1. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.

A useful set of instruments, designed to give every form and angle required.

They are also very useful as small scalers.

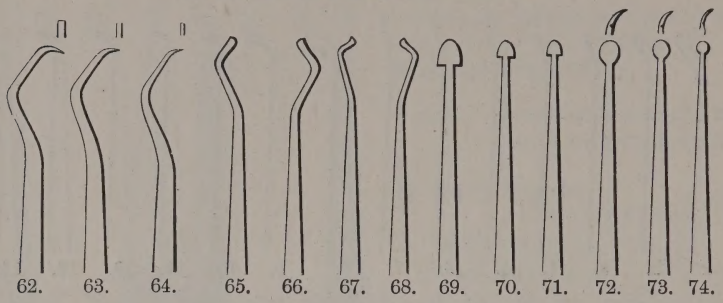
	s.	*d.*
Figs. 1–18 in Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated each	1	6

EXCAVATORS.

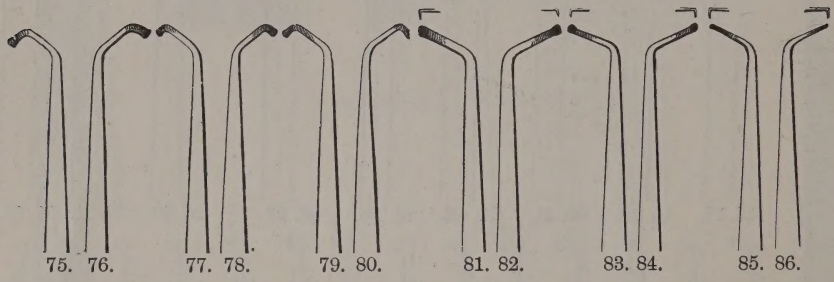


	s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . . . (Figs. 1–61) each	0	9
With screw ends, for Cone-Socket handles . . („ „) „	0	6

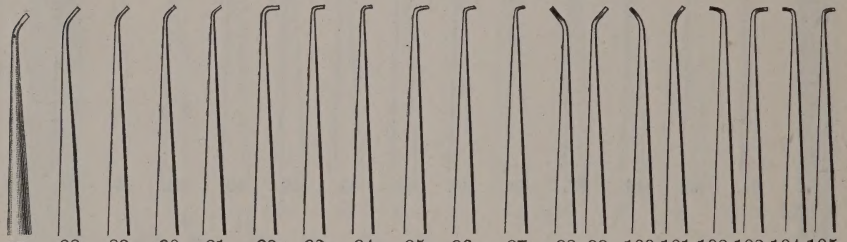
EXCAVATORS—*continued.*



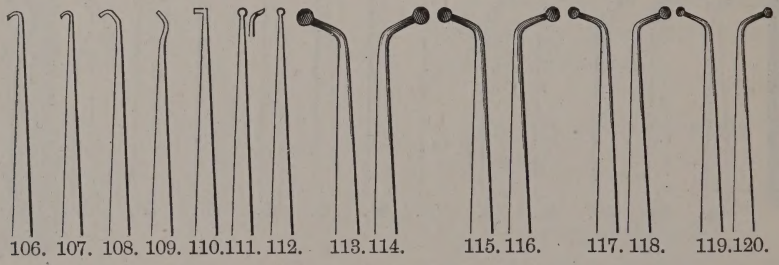
62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74.



75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86.



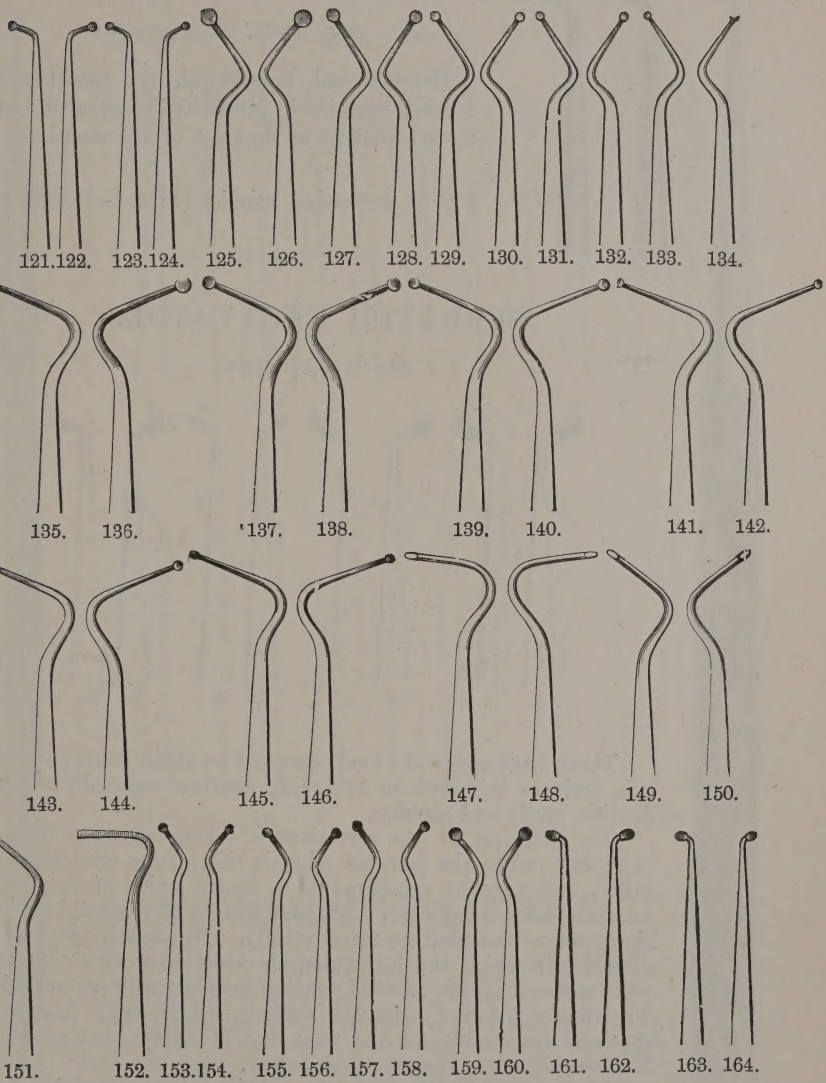
87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105.



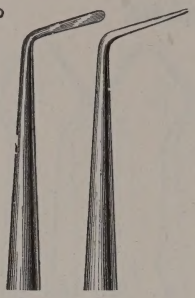
106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120.

			s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . .	(Figs. 62–120)	each	0	9
With screw ends, for Cone-Socket handles .	(„ „)	„	0	6

EXCAVATORS—*continued.*



			s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated .	.	(Figs. 121–164) each	0	9
With screw ends, for Cone-Socket handles	.	(„ „) „	0	6



2. 3.

EXCAVATORS.

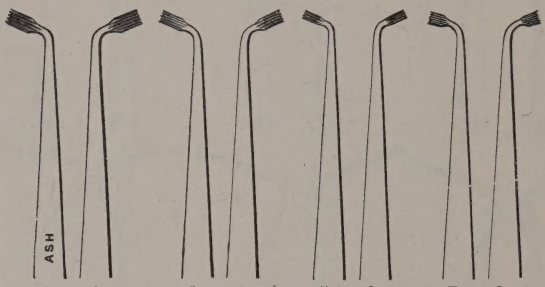
(Mr. R. H. Woodhouse's.)

Hatchet and hoe-shaped, for reaching the cervical margins in interstitial cavities of teeth, more especially at the back of the mouth.

	s.	*d.*
Price, in wooden handles (Figs. 1–3) each	1	9

SERRATED EXCAVATORS.

(Mr. H. Baldwin's.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

These Excavators are finely grooved on their concave-cutting side, and are intended for removing dentine, especially softened dentine, easily and rapidly.

The principle of the serrations is taken from the cross-cut bur; but unlike the bur, the edge is sharp from one end to the other, and may be compared to a linear series of tiny spoon excavators fused together. An edge of this kind when kept very sharp enters the dentine most readily. By slightly varying the direction in which the instrument is made to work a very complete removal of the affected dentine can be easily accomplished. The finely grooved dentinal surface which they produce is specially favourable for the retention of every kind of filling. For cervical edges they are very handy.

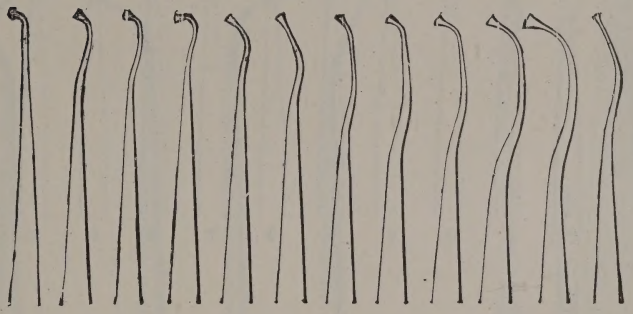
They are easily sharpened by rubbing the back of the blade on an oil stone.

1.

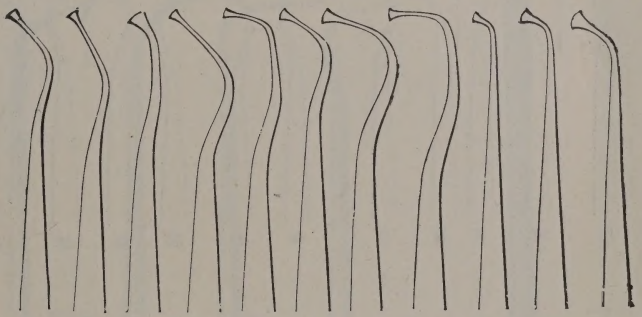
	s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated . (Figs. 1–8) each	1	2

BATTLE-AXE EXCAVATORS.

(Dr. S. G. PERRY'S.)



2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.



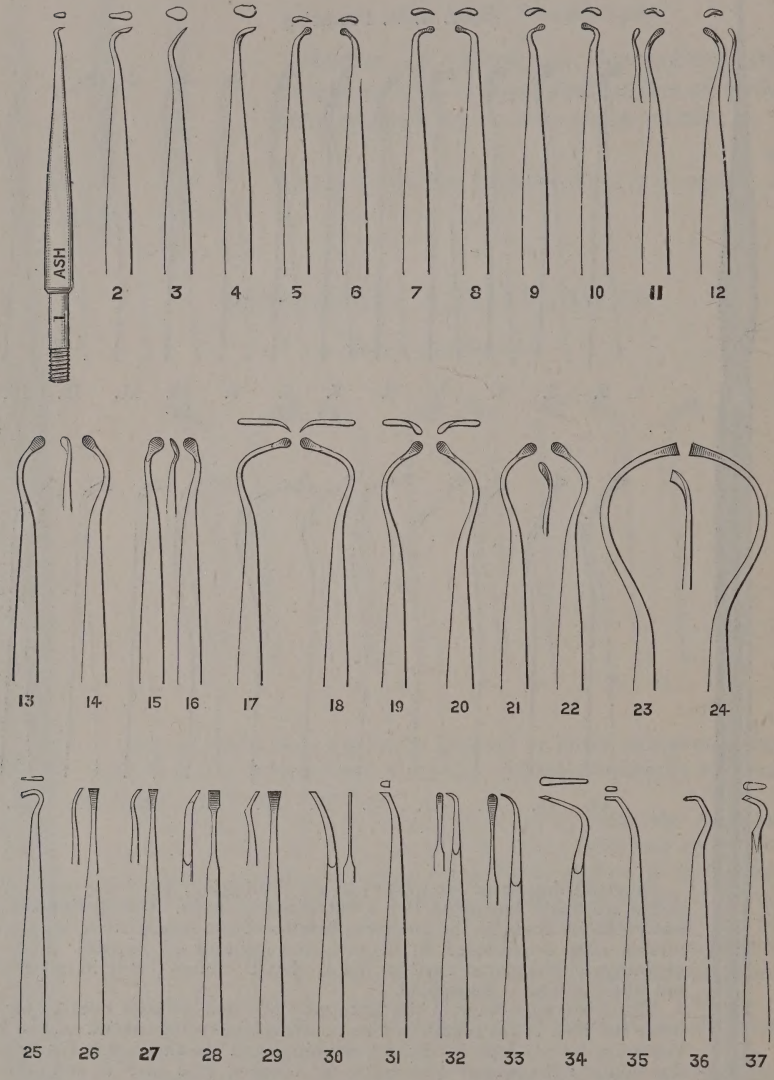
14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

In presenting these Excavators to the Profession, Dr. Perry said: The blades are made somewhat like a battle-axe in shape. One distinguishing feature about them is the great slenderness of the shank, while the round cutting edge is intended to fit into the contour of cavities. Another advantage of the round cutting edge is that it "bites" only in one place, and where it bites it takes hold.

The Excavators vary in size from very fine and delicate ones to larger sizes, the idea of the round face and cutting edge being carried out in all. There are twenty-four in the set, running from the smallest to the largest size needed; the largest ones being for opening into cavities and cutting down crown surfaces, and the others for work in the interior of all cavities.

		s.	*d.*
1.	In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–24) each	1	0

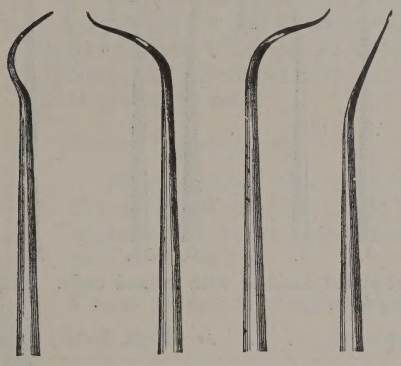
DARBY-PERRY EXCAVATORS.



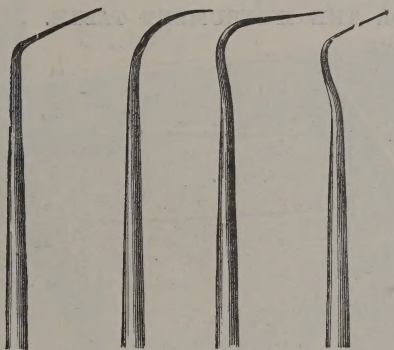
		s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated	each	1	0
With screw ends, for Cone-Socket handles	„	0	8

PROBES.

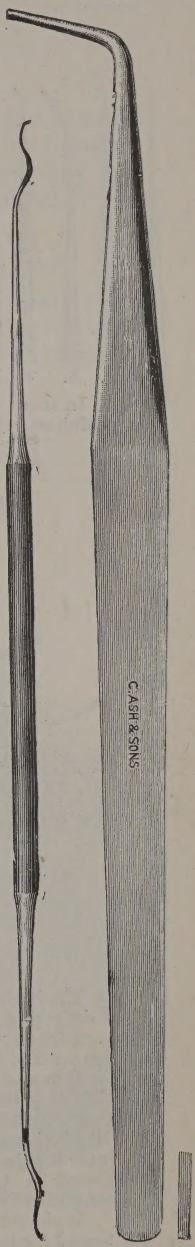
1.



2. 3. 4. 5.



6. 7. 8. 9.



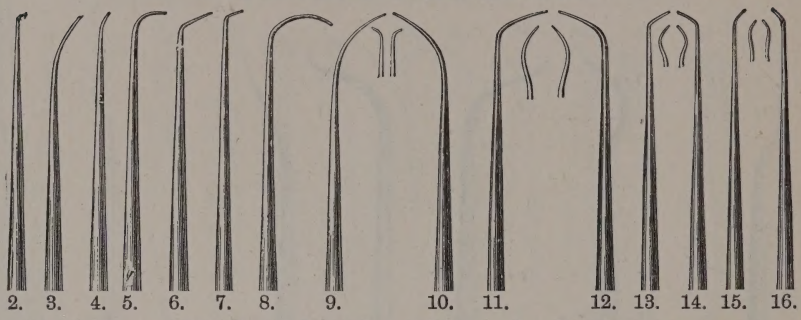
12. 13.

		s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1-9)	each	0	9
,, ,, various, double-ended, Nickel-plated	,,	1	3
Probe (Dr. Weston's) and Plugging Assistant, double-ended (Fig. 12)	,,	1	3
Probe (Mr. Moon's), for ascertaining the position of stumps which are overgrown with gum, Nickel-plated (Fig. 13)	,,	2	0

Other Probes made or obtained to order.

PROBES,

WITH VERY FINE POINTS.



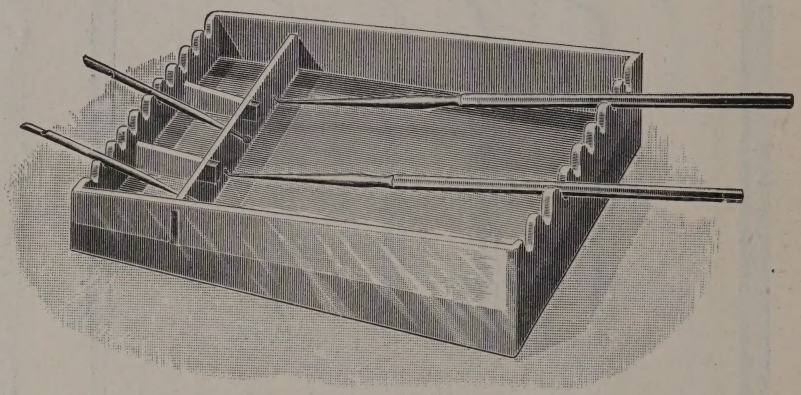
In small round Nickel-plated handles with turned ends. They form a very useful set, with very fine points.

	s.	d.
PRICE, Nickel-plated . . . (Figs. 1–16) each	0	10

DR. CHAPALAY'S

DISINFECTING DISH

FOR THE INSTRUMENT TABLE.



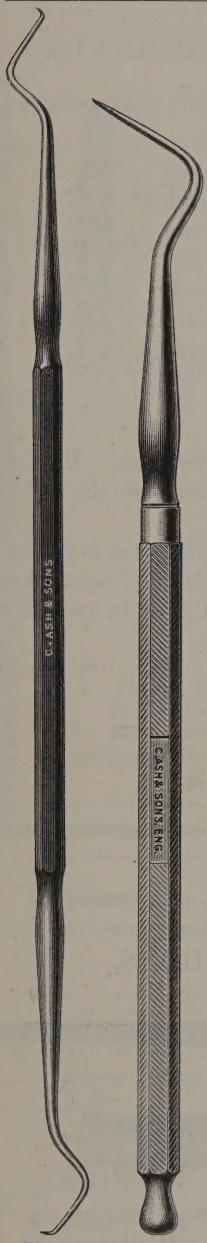
The little Glass Dish here illustrated possesses great advantages over other disinfecting vessels. It enables the Operator to keep instruments and engine burs in an antiseptic solution, such, for example, as a solution containing 2½ per cent. of Lysoform.

Its employment serves to assure the patient, when he sees with his own eyes, that only thoroughly clean instruments are used, and also saves the practitioner from the troublesome consequences of septic lesions.

The instruments and engine burs cannot be thrown into the Dish, or dropped into it point downwards and thus injured or blunted; they must be carefully placed in it, and, as will be seen from the illustration, they rest nicely and conveniently in the racks.

It should find a place on the instrument table of every Dentist who has any regard for antiseptic methods in practice.

	s.	d.
PRICE, in polished glass	3	0



FULL SIZE.

PROBES.

(Mr. BRIAULT'S.)

Double-ended, with very fine points. A most useful instrument for finding interstitial cavities in Bicuspids and Molars, which are so difficult of access that they cannot be discovered with any of the ordinary Probes at present in use.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, Nickel-plated	each	1	3

Single-ended, with strong point (as used at the Royal Dental Hospital). In searching for roots, the angle of the point enables the Operator to reach any part of the mouth.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, in file-cut handles, Nickel-plated .	each	2	0

STERILISING STAND.

(Mr. H. C. CARTER'S.)

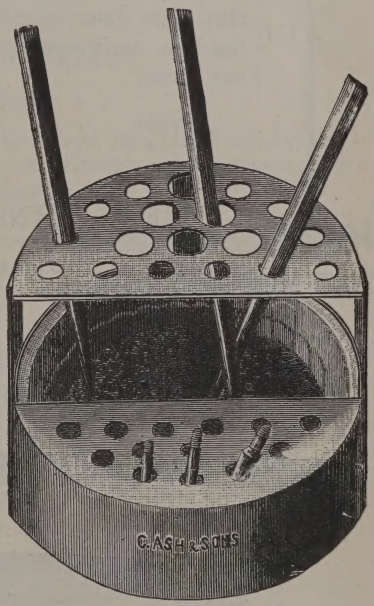
Consisting of :—

(*a*) Upper Stage for taking long-handled instruments, such as Scalers, Excavators, Probes, etc.

(*b*) Lower Stage for taking Engine instruments and Cone-Socket points.

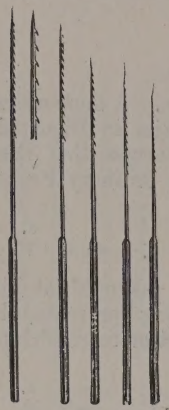
(*c*) Glass Dish for holding the sterilising fluid, with pad of Amadou or other suitable material on the bottom.

The Stand is strongly made, well finished, and nickel-plated.



Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diameter, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, without the instruments shown in the engraving	7	6



2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

ASH'S NERVE INSTRUMENTS.

Soft temper, made up in packets containing one dozen as under :—

		per pkt. s.	d.
Assorted	(Figs. 2–6)	1	9
Small size	(„ 4–5)	1	9
Extra Small size	(Fig. 6)	1	9

ASH'S NERVE INSTRUMENTS.

Fig. 1.—Extra Fine.

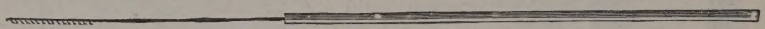
1.

As specially made for Dr. Jenkins, of Dresden. Used by many eminent practitioners, who speak of them in the highest terms.

They are unequalled for quality and finish, and ever since they were first brought to the notice of the Profession there has been an increasing demand for them. Put up in packets of one dozen.

		s.	d.
Price	per packet	2	6

NERVE INSTRUMENTS—Fig. 14.



	s.	d.
In Steel handles, made up in packets of one dozen, soft temper	3	6

NERVE INSTRUMENT HOLDERS.

Fig. 15.

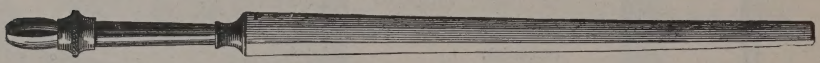
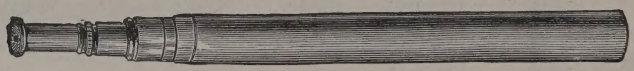


Fig. 16.



		s.	d.
In Ivory Handle	(Fig. 15) each	3	0
„ Bone „	(„ 16) „	0	4

For other Holders see page 30.

PULP-CANAL CLEANSERS.

(Ash's Make.)

D.

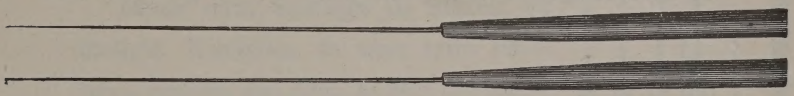
The points of these Pulp-Canal Cleansers are reduced so as to enter the canal readily, and the barbs, which are cut of just sufficient depth to accomplish their work, are arranged spirally around the shaft, in effect forming a screw, so that no two cuts are exactly opposite each other (see enlarged view ***D***). With ordinarily careful usage these Cleansers will remove the pulp-substance perfectly, without liability to be broken or to become fastened in the canal. If at any time the instrument does not withdraw readily from the root, a turn or two to the left (unscrewing) will at once release it.

In boxes containing half-dozen :	per box. s.	d.
No. 1. Assorted sizes, with long handles	4	6
„ 2. All Fine, „ „	4	6
„ 4. Assorted sizes, without „	2	3
„ 5. All Fine, „ „	2	3

NERVE BRISTLES.

(Ash's Make.)

In hard rubber handles, spring tempered, roughened or hooked, for removing the nerve, clearing the nerve cavity, and for introducing medicaments in the treatment of abscesses, etc.



		s.	d.
In boxes containing half-dozen, assorted sizes .	per box	3	6
„ „ „ all hooked. .	..	3	6

PLATINUM-IRIDIUM NERVE INSTRUMENTS.

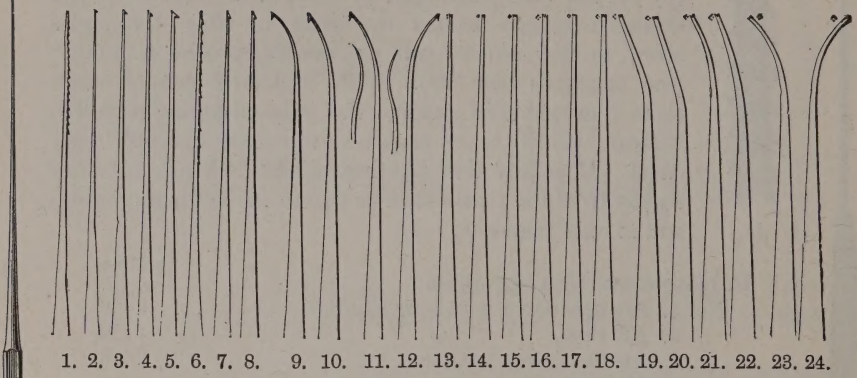
Quarter-dozen, barbed or hooked	*Price fluctuates*
Half- „ „ „	„ „

SPIRAL NERVE EXTRACTORS (IVORY'S).

		s.	d.
Assorted, in 4 sizes	per dozen	3	0

NERVE INSTRUMENTS.

(Dr. Arrington's.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Nerve Extractors . . Figs. 1–5, soft temper.
„ „ . . . „ 6–12, spring temper.
Nerve-Canal Pluggers . „ 13–16, soft temper.
„ „ . „ 17–24, spring temper.

		s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated .	(Figs. 1–24) each	1	0

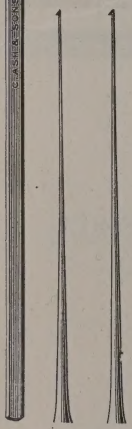
NERVE INSTRUMENTS.

(Soft Tempered, Hooked.)

In small square steel handles; much liked on account of their lightness and long reach.

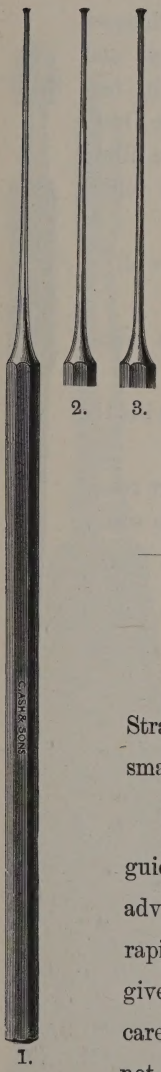
Figs. 2, 3, 4, as shown on the left-hand side of this page.

		s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated	each	0	9



2. 3. 4.

NERVE-CANAL PLUGGERS.



FIGS. 1, 2, 3, FOR PLASTIC FILLINGS.

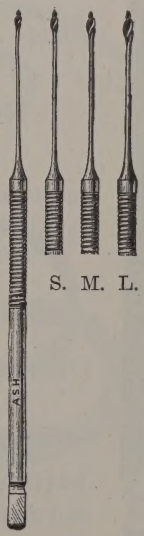
These three Nerve-Canal Pluggers correspond in size to the S, M, and L Nerve-Canal Drills shown below. They are soft tempered to admit of being bent for use on both upper and lower teeth.

IN FILLING ROOT-CANALS,

Fig. 1 is used after the Drill size S
„ 2 „ „ „ M
„ 3 „ „ „ L

PRICE, in Nickel-plated handles (Figs. 1, 2, 3) each *s.* 0 *d.* 10

NERVE-CANAL DRILLS.



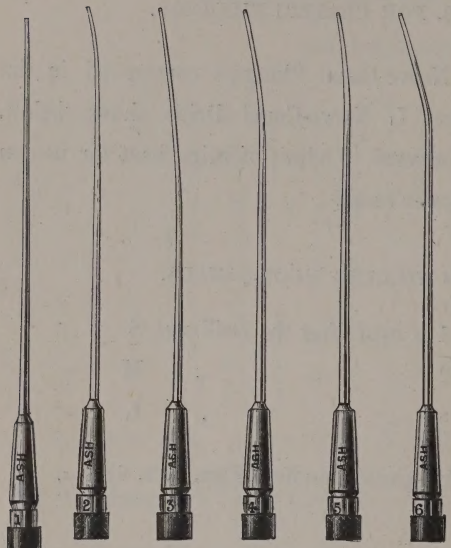
Made with Springs in Stems, for Straight Handpiece, in sizes extra small, small, medium, and large, as here illustrated.

The cutting edges are carried up to the guide point, which is found to be a decided advantage, as the Drills cut much more rapidly than they otherwise would, and give less pain to the patient. Being carefully tempered, they are tough and not easily broken.

PRICE . (Ex. S, S, M, and L) each *s.* 1 *d.* 3 Ex. S.

FLEXIBLE SPRING CANAL PLUGGERS.

(Suggested by Dr. R. B. DONALDSON.)



2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

These Canal Pluggers combine rigidity and flexibility, which features enable the Operator to place the filling properly and to follow the canal.

The points are all smooth.

No. 1 is flat across the curve.

No. 2 is flat with the curve.

Nos. 3 to 6 are round and graduated in size.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE . . . . . each	1	3

NERVE INSTRUMENT HOLDER,

WITH SCREW CLAMP.

	s.	*d.*
In Black Vulcanite handle, as illustrated . . .	1	3
In All-Metal handle, Nickel-plated—can be readily sterilised	1	3

SCREW CLAMP HOLDER

FOR SHORT PULP-CANAL CLEANSERS.

(Suggested by Mr. GILLIES PADLEY.)

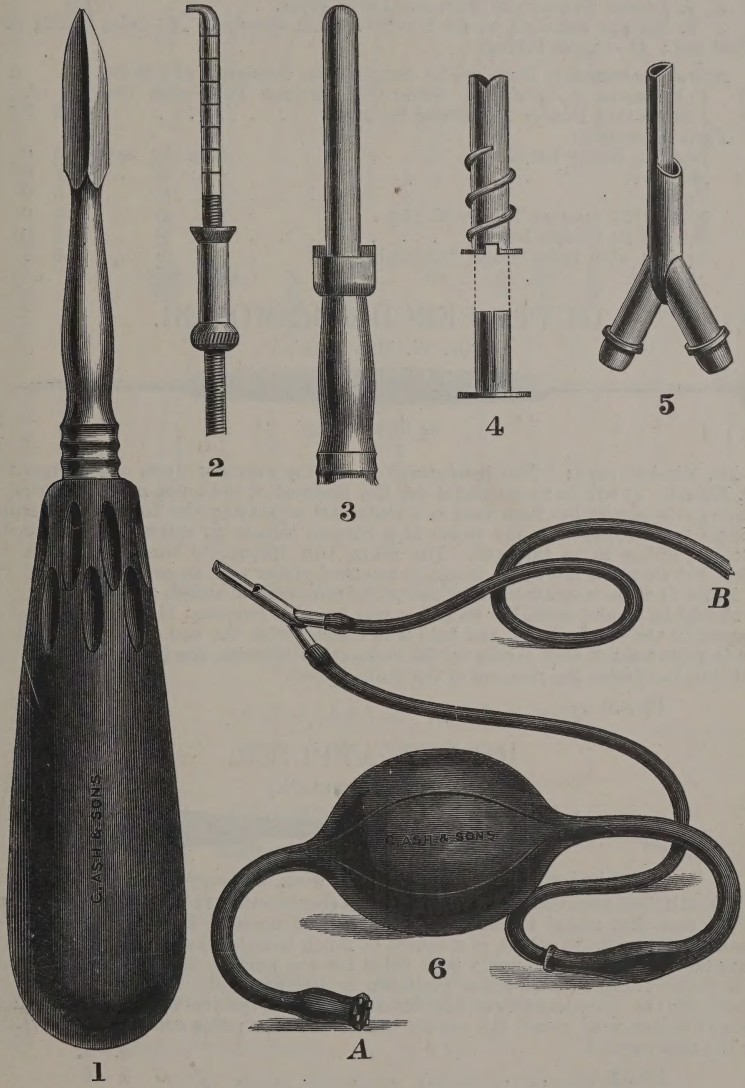
This Holder enables the Operator to use a very short length of pulp-canal cleanser in the roots of lower teeth, and also in the buccal roots of upper molars.

1.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE	1	3

ANTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Designed by Mr. W. R. ACKLAND, of Clifton.)



ANTRAL INSTRUMENTS—*continued.*

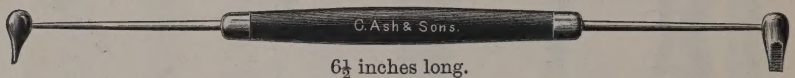
DESCRIPTION:

Fig. 1. Borer in Ebony handle, full size.
„ 2. Measurer with set screw.
„ 3. Carrier for fixing Tube (Fig. 4) in position.
„ 4. Antrum Tube with Cap. The split tube on the Cap secures the Cap in position.
„ 5. Double Nozzle with inlet and outlet pipes.
„ 6. Syringe attached to the Double Nozzle, showing : ***A***—Inlet tubing with valved end ; ***B***—Outlet tubing.

			s.	d.
Antral Instruments complete in simple case, consisting of 1 Borer, 1 Measurer, 1 Carrier, 1 Silver-Gilt Antrum Tube with Cap, 1 Silver-Gilt Double Nozzle and Syringe			36	3
Parts separately :				
Borer in Ebony handle	(Fig. 1)	each	5	0
Measurer	(„ 2)	„	5	0
Carrier	(„ 3)	„	5	0
Silver-Gilt Antrum Tube with Cap	(„ 4)	„	5	6
Silver-Gilt Double Nozzle	(„ 5)	„	9	0
Syringe with India-rubber Tubing in Case. . .	(„ 6)	„	6	9

GUTTA-PERCHA REMOVER.

(Dr. W. MITCHELL'S.)



6½ inches long.

A *B*

Dr. Mitchell says : "This instrument is an improvement upon one designed by Dr. Elliott. It will be found useful for the removal of old gutta-percha fillings, or where gutta-percha has been used as a wedge for separating the teeth. The copper point *A* or *B* is heated in the flame of a Bunsen burner or spirit lamp and thrust into the filling to be removed. The filling will frequently come away upon the point, but should it not do so, it can be removed entire with an excavator.

I also find the instrument very useful in removing a broken pivot from a root. It should be employed in the following way for this purpose: Heat the point best adapted to the case in hand, and hold it in contact with the end of the pin until the pin is quite warm ; this breaks up the connection between the pin and the cement, and thus facilitates the removal of the broken pivot."

	s.	d.
PRICE	3	3

IODINE APPLIER.

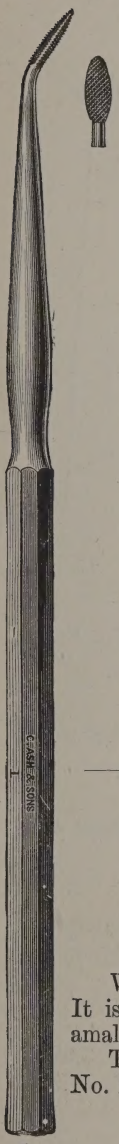
(Dr. W. MITCHELL'S.)

5½ inches long. Made of Nickel wire, in Ebony handle.

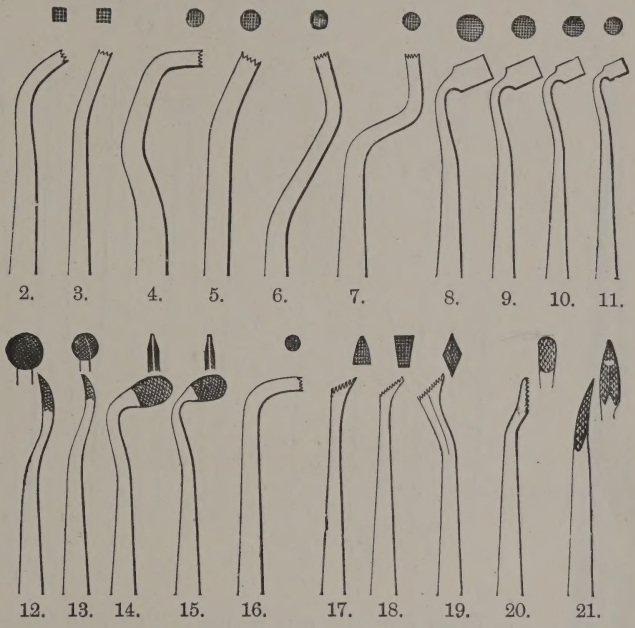
Dr. Mitchell observes : "I was led to the construction of this instrument owing to the fact that nickel is but very slightly acted upon by iodine, which drug, by reason of its corrosive action, is a source of much trouble when used in the ordinary manner. Nickel is thoroughly well fitted for the purpose in question ; moreover, it is *much* cheaper than either platinum or iridium, quite as cleanly in use, and practically as indestructible. The instrument is employed by simply winding a piece of cotton-wool round the square end of the wire ; this constitutes the vehicle for the medicament."

	s.	d.
PRICE	1	0

AMALGAM STOPPERS.



1.



In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–21) each — *s.* 1 *d.* 6

Amalgam Stoppers of all forms made or obtained to order.

AMALGAM BALANCE.

(Mr. Fletcher's.)

With a little practice this apparatus can be used with facility. It is designed to yield uniform results in mixing and working amalgam stoppings.

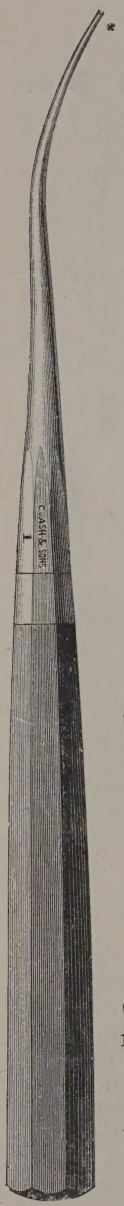
The filings are placed in cup No. 1, and the mercury in cup No. 2 or 3, according to the quantity required.

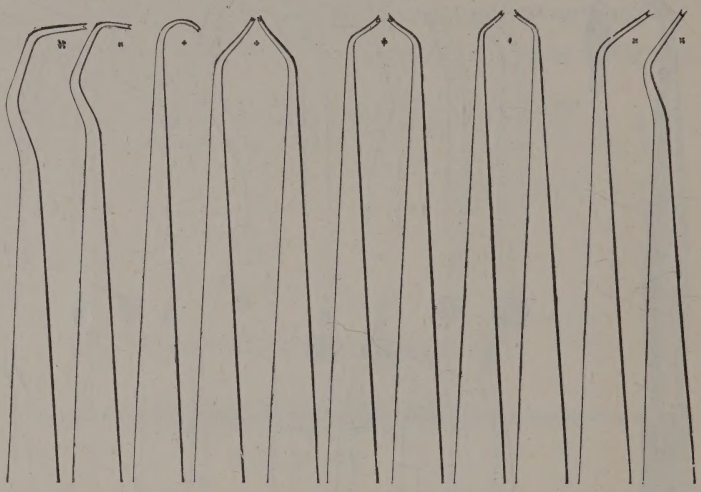
Price, Nickel-plated . . . . . *s.* 2 *d.* 6

For Ash's Amalgam Balance, see page 51.

HAND STOPPERS.

(Mr. R. H. Woodhouse's.)





2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

These Stoppers can be used either with Gold or Tin Foils; the Gold being employed cohesively or non-cohesively.

They are also especially useful for making fillings partly of Tin and partly of Gold.

Fig. 1 will be found most useful in reaching the distal walls of cavities far back in the mouth.

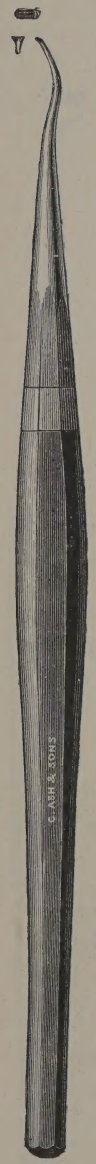
Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 are very suitable for interstitial cavities in front teeth, when operating by reflection in the mouth mirror.

Figs. 2, 7, 8, 11 can be used with equal facility for filling undercuts either with Gold or Tin Foil.

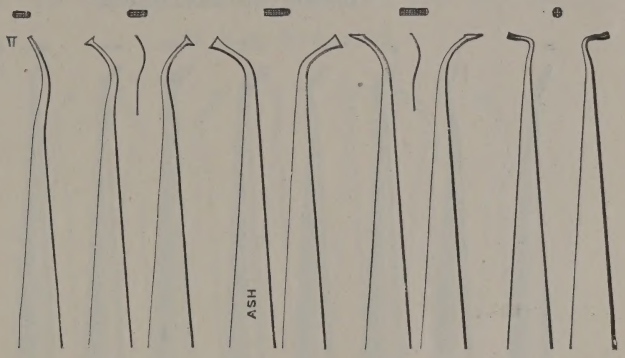
			s.	*d.*
1.	In Ebony handles	(Figs. 1–12) each	3	0

HAND STOPPERS—*continued.*

(From patterns furnished by Mr. MATHESON.)



1.



2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

The serrations over the top of the instruments are shown enlarged in order to give a clear idea of the form and style of each point.

Mr. Matheson says :—

"Figs. 1 and 2 are used in the same way as foot-pluggers, principally for packing the gold over the cervical edge, and building up the main body of the filling from the neck of the tooth crownwards.

Figs. 3 and 4 are used, principally with the mirror, for packing against labial and lingual walls.

Figs. 5 and 6 are for large disto-coronal cavities in bicuspids and molars.

Figs. 7 and 8 are useful in cavities difficult of access, for reaching labial and lingual grooves.

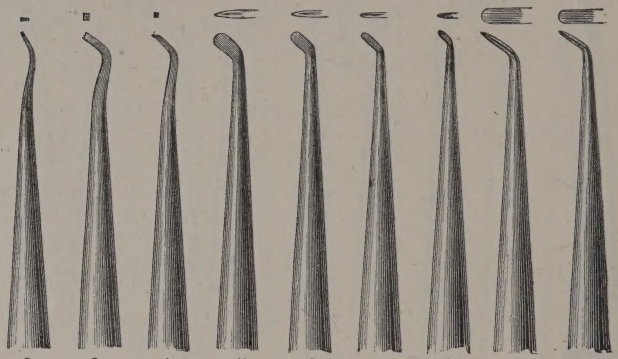
Figs. 9 and 10 are used for filling 'opposing points' in incisor cavities."

		s.	d.
PRICE, in Ebony handles .	(Figs. 1–10) each	3	0

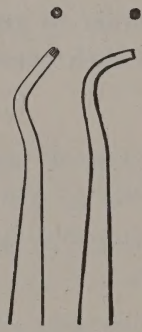
HAND STOPPERS—*continued.*

(HOSPITAL PATTERNS.)

1.



2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.



11. 12.

Figs. 1 and 2, with flat points, are suitable for use with cohesive foil.

Figs. 3 and 4, with square points, are used as condensers in crown cavities.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, serrated both sides, and wedge-shaped, are useful in all fairly superficial cavities with non-cohesive foil.

Figs. 9 and 10, serrated top and bottom, are designed for introducing non-cohesive foil in interstitial cavities of Bicuspids and Molars; also in large crown cavities.

Figs. 11 and 12 are Upper and Lower Condensers.

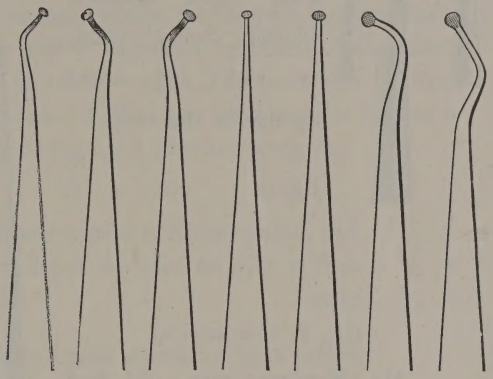
			s.	*d.*
In Ebony handles . .	(Figs. 1–12)	each	3	0

HAND STOPPERS—*continued.*

FOR USE WITH COHESIVE, CRYSTAL, AND MAT GOLD.

(Mr. J. E. Husband's.)

1.



2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for these Stoppers, which are all made with highly finished stoned serrations :—

a. They can be employed in any cavity where hand pressure is used.

b. They are very useful in interstitial cavities, especially where the teeth are crowded and irregular, and

c. For filling distal and labial cavities in molars and bicuspids.

d. Being finely serrated all over, they work equally well with a pushing or pulling motion.

e. They do not cause the gold to "ball."

f. They do not "chop up" the gold.

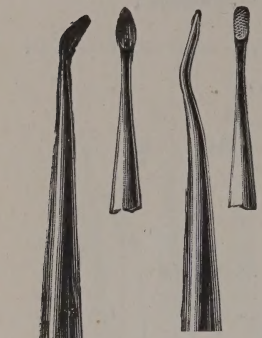
g. They are most effective when used with a slight lateral or rocking motion.

h. Rapid work can be done with them, and they are specially adapted for condensing gold about the margins of cavities.

Figs. 1–4, egg-shaped, right and left, small and large.
„ 5–6, „ straight, „ „
Fig. 7, lower condenser.
„ 8, upper „

		s.	d.
In Ebony handles	(Figs. 1–8) each	4	6

HAND STOPPERS—*continued.*



2.

(Mr. F. Facklam's.)

Designed for use with Ash's Fibrous Blocks, "Solila" Gold, or with any other Sponge or Mat Gold.

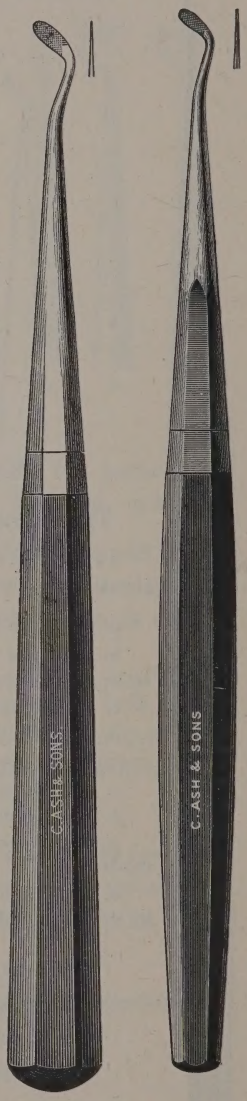
	s.	d.
Price . each	4	0

(Mr. F. Mordaunt's.)

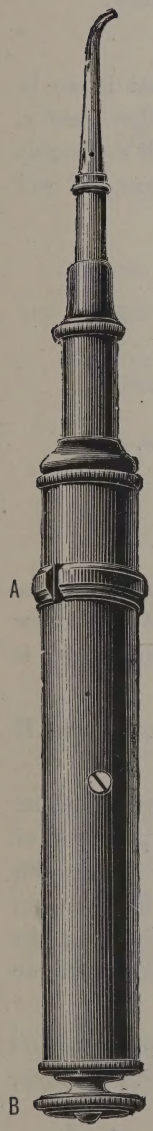
Mr. Mordaunt says: "I find these Pluggers most useful in the manipulation of Solila gold, for helping the introduction of gold to the cavity and for finishing contour fillings in interstitial cavities. They are particularly useful in compressing the gold to the cervical edge and in general contour work. I often fill front cavities without a separation with the aid of these Pluggers. They are used with the usual rocking motion."

	s.	d.
Price, in Ebony handle each	4	0

1.
Facklam's.



1. 2.
Mordaunt's.



Snow & Lewis's.

AUTOMATIC MALLETS.

(Snow & Lewis's.)

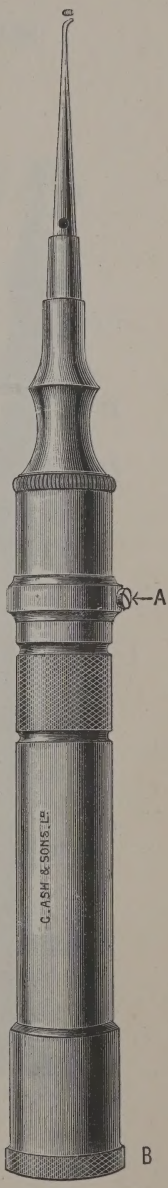
Automatic Mallet, which gives light or heavy blows and is regulated by means of the milled head **B** at the end. The point can be fixed by means of the ring **A** when the Mallet is required for hand pressure plugging.

	s.	d.
In German Silver, Nickel-plated, and checkered on case to give a firm hold . . . . . each	30	0
Leather Cases, 6½ inches by 3 inches and 1 inch deep, to hold Mallet and 24 Points, lined with Silk Velvet . . . . . each	8	0

ASH'S SIMPLE AUTOMATIC MALLET.

This Mallet is well made and gives a light or heavy blow, which is regulated by means of the milled cap **B** at the end. The point is fixed by turning the ring **A** when required for hand pressure.

	s.	d.
Price, Nickel-plated	12	6



Ash's Simple.

SOUTHWICK'S AUTOMATIC MALLET.

FULL SIZE.

Southwick's Mallet is so constructed that it can be regulated to give any desired kind of blow—heavy, medium, light, or long, medium, short. It is thoroughly well made, works smoothly, is a convenient size, and will stand hard wear.

DESCRIPTION:

A—Clamping Screw Cap.
B—Collar for regulating strength of blow.
C—Graduations for measuring strength of blow.
D—Milled Clamping Collar.
E—Graduations for measuring length of blow.
F—Socket for Plugging Point.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

To regulate the strength of the blow.—Release Clamping Screw Cap ***A***. For the lightest blow screw Regulating Collar ***B*** to the first line ***C*** and clamp it there by tightening Cap ***A*** upon it.

Proceed in the same way, *i.e.*, advance Collar ***B*** upwards, for more powerful blows.

To regulate the length of the blow.—Release the Milled Clamping Collar ***D***, screw the point end of the case down to the first line ***E*** and clamp it there with Collar ***D***; this gives the longest blow. The medium and shortest blows are obtained by proceeding in the same way, *i.e.*, by turning the point end downwards to the second and third lines respectively.

To oil the Mallet.—Occasionally apply a little oil between Socket ***F*** and the nose of the case just below it.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE	21	0

THE S. S. WHITE
DOUBLE-ENDED AUTOMATIC MALLET.

(PATENTED.)

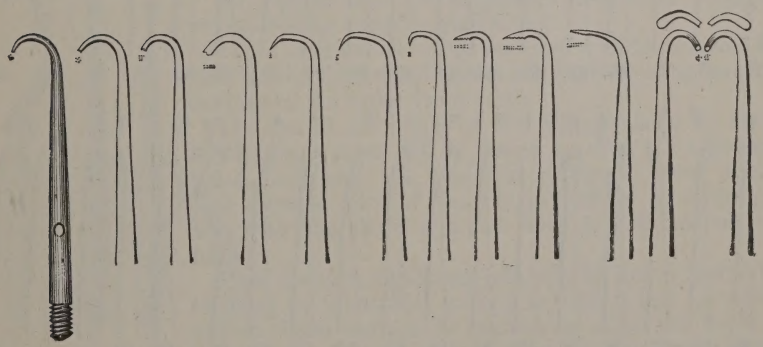
One end of this Mallet is arranged for taking Ordinary Screw-Points, and the other for taking the Back-Action Points shown below.

It has six variations of stroke, and twelve distinctly different blows.

Full directions for cleaning, oiling, and adjusting are supplied with each Mallet.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
PRICE	1	9	0

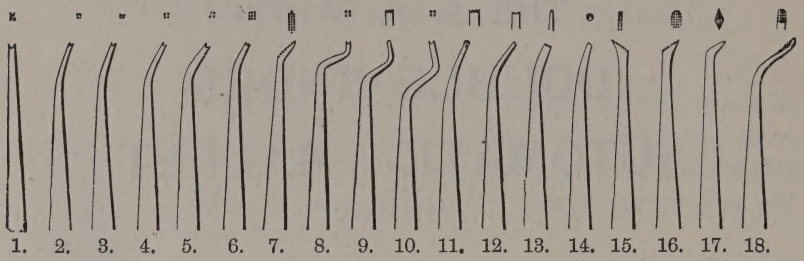
BACK-ACTION MALLET POINTS.

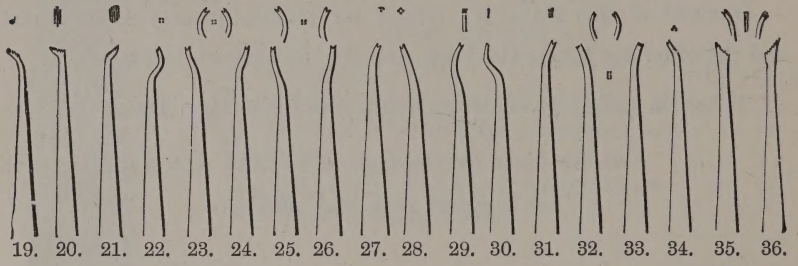


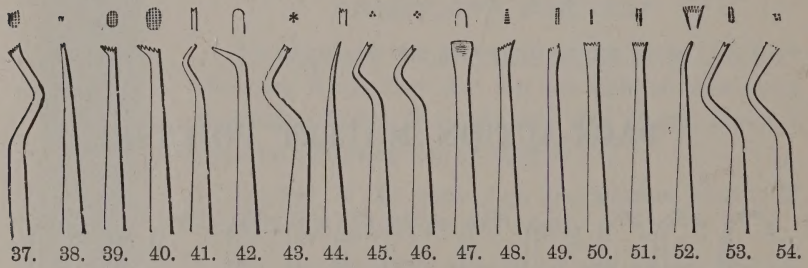
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

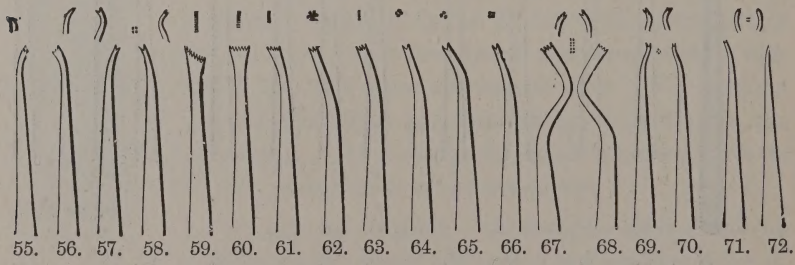
	s.	*d.*
PRICE, with screw ends . . . . (Figs. 1–12) each	1	3

MALLET POINTS—VARIOUS.







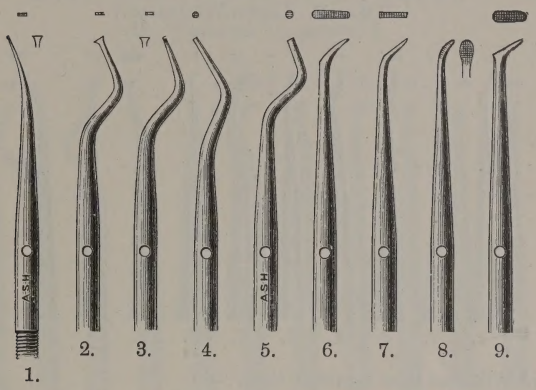


	s.	d.
Mallet Points, finely serrated, with screw ends (Figs. 1–72) . each	1	3

All other forms of Mallet Points made or obtained to order.

MALLET POINTS.

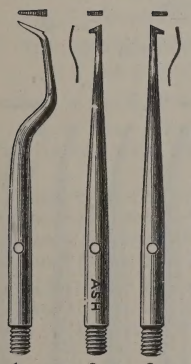
"SPECIAL" FORMS.



These "Special" Mallet Points have been suggested from time to time by various Operators, for whom we have made them, and, as they have met with much favour, we have decided to make them known to the Profession at large by illustrating them. Figs. 6 and 8 have convex surfaces, and all the others have flat surfaces.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, with screw ends	(Figs. 1–5) each	1	3
„ „ „	(„ 6–9) „	1	6

(Mr. A. H. FAREBROTHER'S.)



Mr. Farebrother has introduced these three Pluggers as suitable for cohesive gold filling.

Fig. 1 is intended, when working with the mirror, for building up the lingual and mesial surfaces of approximal cavities in the upper front teeth.

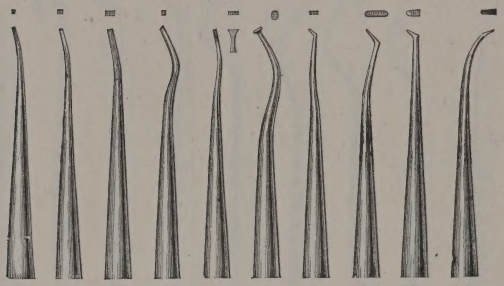
The special advantage of this Plugger is in the shape of the bend, as it will be found to clear the adjoining tooth, and also the separator (Perry's, when used). The serrated part of the Plugger being in a straight line with the shaft, a direct blow is obtained on the filling.

Figs. 2 and 3, right and left, will be found useful for building up interstitial cavities in molars and bicuspids, and in distal cavities in canines, in either the upper or lower jaw. It will be seen from the shape of the foot that it is inclined at an angle suitable for these cavities.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, with screw ends	(Fig. 1) each	1	6
„ „ „	(Figs. 2 and 3) „	1	3

MALLET POINTS.

(Mr. E. Lloyd-Williams'.)



Mr. Lloyd-Williams thus describes them:—

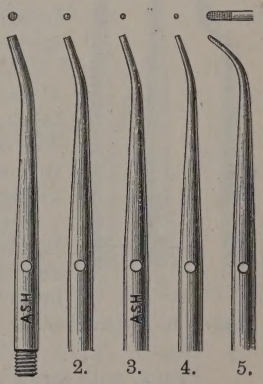
Fig. 1. For anchorage, and working in very small cavities.
,, 2. Will be found useful for packing the bulk of simple fillings of ordinary size.
,, 3. For large fillings of easy access.
,, 4. A bayonet-shaped plugger reaching well forward, for use at the back of the mouth and in cavities which are difficult of access.
Fig. 5. Is for fissures and narrow cavities.
,, 6. Is useful in condensing the gold well under the overhanging edges of crown cavities.
Fig. 7. This is a *very fine* half-bayonet foot plugger, especially useful in *wiping over* contours in interstitial fillings.
Figs. 8 and 9. Are well-known patterns, being, however, rather thinner in the neck than usually made.
Fig. 10. A long, lean foot plugger, made as fine as is possible consistent with working strength; will be found useful for difficult lingual surfaces.

	s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends . . . . (Figs. 1–10) each	1	3

(Mr. Mansbridge's.)

Mr. Mansbridge says: "The length of the shaft, together with the curve of these pluggers, enables the Operator to reach cavities far back in the mouth with great ease; and interstitial, mesial, or distal and other cavities in front of the mouth are also readily filled by them."

Figs. 1 and 2 are for the body of fillings.
Fig. 3 is for filling grooves.
,, 4 is for filling retaining points.
,, 5 is for wrapping gold round edges.

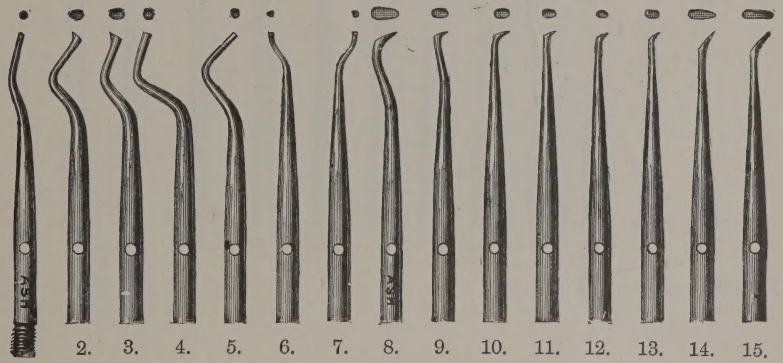


	s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends (Figs. 1–5) each	1	3

MALLET POINTS,

WITH CONVEX STONED FACES.

(Dr. PROSPER LADMORE'S.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

These Pluggers are very finely serrated, and carefully made to patterns approved by Dr. Prosper Ladmore, and it gives us much pleasure to state that he says of their manufacture :—

"They are perfect and without fault."

Much praise has been bestowed upon them by those Operators who have seen and used them.

Dr. Ladmore thus describes them :—

Fig. 1. For retaining points and all fine work.

Figs. 2 and 5. For lower cavities at the back of the mouth.

,, 3 and 4. For upper ,, ,, ,, ,,

,, 6 and 7. Fine corkscrew twists for interstitial cavities.

Fig. 8. Foot Plugger, with large flat surface for condensing approximal fillings. This instrument is thinner than usual, to permit its use where there is only a slight space.

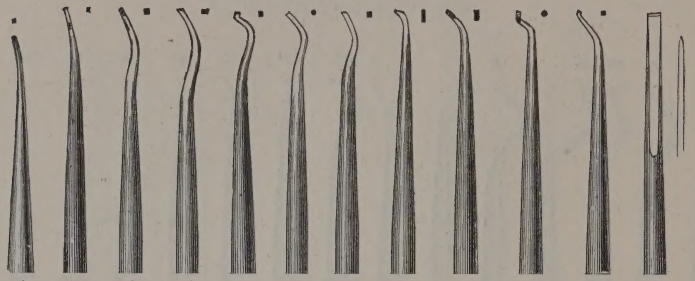
Figs. 9 to 13. Foot Pluggers of different sizes, the convexed surfaces of which will be found to adapt themselves more readily to the cervical margins than ordinary flat-faced points would do; also, they get over the work quicker, and counteract the tendency of the gold to "ball up," driving it toward the cavity walls.

Figs. 14 and 15 are Foot Pluggers of an obtuse angle, for condensing interstitial fillings. These are also serrated at the points, thus enabling the Operator to use them on the foot surface or at the point, to save time in changing instruments.

	s.	*d.*
Ladmore's Convex Stoned Pluggers, with **screw ends**, like Fig. 1, for Engine, Automatic and Pneumatic Mallets (Figs. 1–15) each	1	6
Socket Handle, Knurled, for holding Points with **screw ends** ,,	1	0

MALLET POINTS.

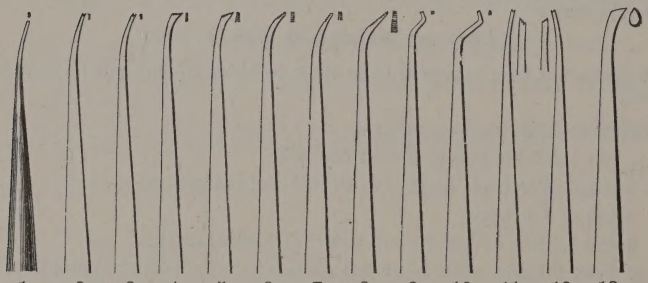
(Dr. Marshall H. Webb's.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

	s.	d.
Price, with screw ends . . . . . each	1	3

(Dr. Varney's.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.

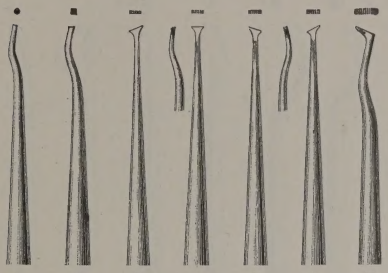
	s.	d.
Price, with screw ends . . . . . (Figs. 1–13) each	1	3

ASH'S DENTAL RUBBERS
are of such "extreme excellence" that
Thin Flexible Light Pieces
can be made from them; they are unapproached for Purity, Strength, Toughness, Elasticity and Density.
FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

STENTS IMPRESSION COMPOSITION
For taking impressions of the mouth, etc.
Introduced in 1857.
The first and last of impression compositions.
Stents has been imitated but never equalled: used by dentists in all parts of the world.
Supplied by all Dental Dealers.

MALLET POINTS.

(Dr. F. Thompson's.)

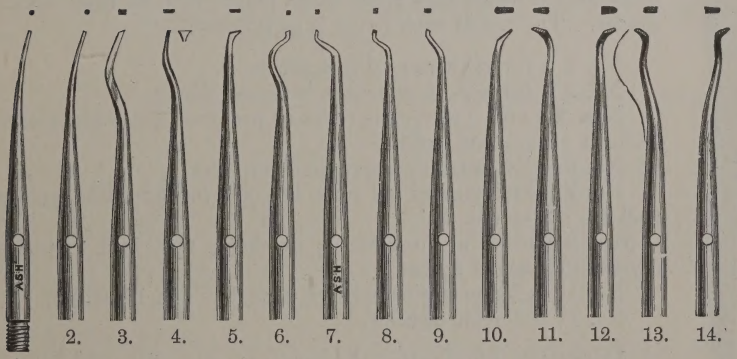


1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

	s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends . . . . . each	1	3

FOR FINE COHESIVE GOLD WORK.

(Set of 14, selected by Mr. Claude Rogers.)



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

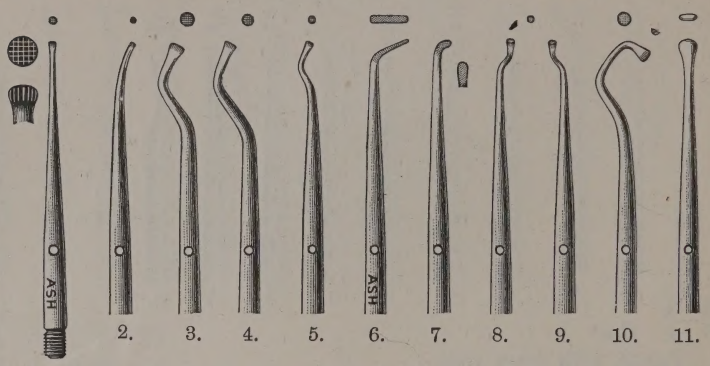
Mr. Rogers finds these instruments so useful in practice that we have obtained his permission to offer them to the Profession as a set selected by him. Several have been modified to his directions, and all of them as now illustrated meet with his approval.

They are made with highly finished stoned serrations.

	s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends . . . . (Figs. 1–14) each	1	3

MALLET POINTS FOR CRYSTAL GOLD OR FOIL

(Designed by Dr. Fielden Briggs, L.A.H., L.D.S., etc.)



1.

Dr. Fielden Briggs says :—

"In addition to being used in socket handles for hand pressure, these points may be used with the automatic or hand mallet where convenience calls for it. In very extensive contours the last third of the filling may be made with heavy cohesive foil or cylinders, in which case these same points can be used with the mallet. The use of each point is as follows :—

No. 1 is for cavities of direct access.

No. 2 is for use where access is almost direct.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are for cavities in posterior teeth and posterior surfaces of anterior teeth.

No. 6 is for finishing approximal surfaces.

No. 7 being serrated all over is good for spreading gold and packing undercuts.

Nos. 8 and 9 are corkscrew in shape for close approximal cavities difficult of access.

No. 10 is for posterior cavities in molars and bicuspids.

No. 11 is for burnishing.

In practice I find (after 17 years' use) these pluggers fulfil my most sanguine expectations."

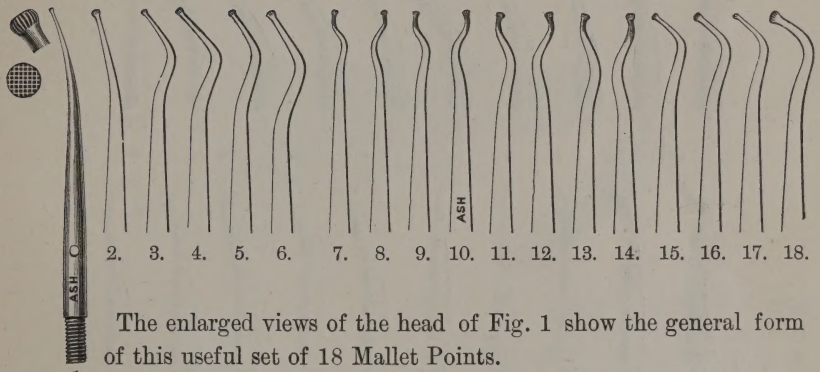
The serrations of each, except the burnisher, are as shown in the magnified plan and section illustrated at the upper right of 8A.

8A.

			s.	*d.*
Price, Points with screw ends.		each	1	6
Socket Handle as illustrated .	(Fig. 8A)	,,	1.	0

MALLET POINTS.

(Dr. E. A. Royce's.)



The enlarged views of the head of Fig. 1 show the general form of this useful set of 18 Mallet Points.

They are adapted for use in the Cone-Socket Handles illustrated on p. 94, also in all the Automatic Mallets illustrated in this list, and in Bonwill's or Power's Engine Mallet.

The special advantage claimed by Dr. Royce for this form of point is that—

"the force is delivered to the gold in a manner which causes it to spread on the surface instead of deep in the filling, as with a flat point, thus spreading the gold during condensation, and making a better and easier adaptation to the walls of the cavity. It also reduces to the minimum the liability of checking the enamel by excessive malleting or of fracturing enamel margins. Lateral force can be exerted without changing the position of the hand.

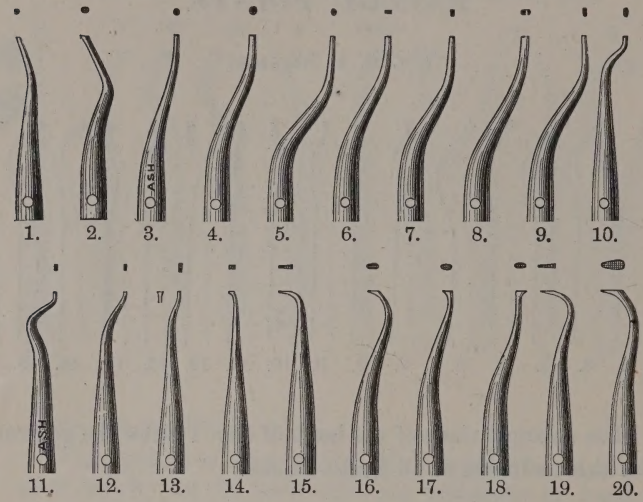
Figs. 1–14 inclusive are for hand or rapid malleting or for hand pressure. With a rapid mallet gold can be literally wiped into the cavity, the gold working more evenly and condensing more readily than with any other shaped point.

Figs. 15-18 are better adapted for hand work, not only for condensing gold in places difficult of access, but they are particularly useful in kneading gold to place, as advised in the directions for working Crystal Mat Gold."

	s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends . . . (Figs. 1–18) each	1	6

MALLET POINTS.

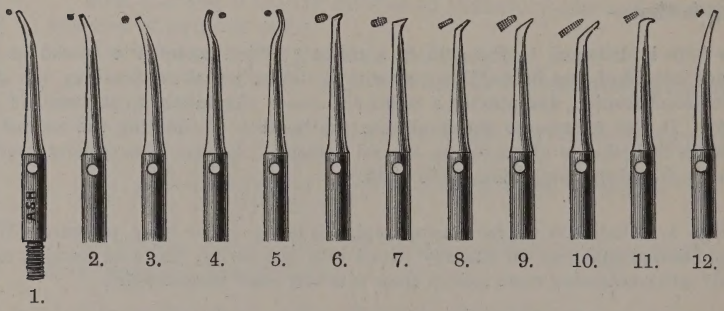
(Dr. J. Leon Williams' Set of 20.)



The faces of these Mallet Points are all set exactly at a right angle to the shaft.

		s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends	(Figs. 1–20) each	1	6

(Dr. Bennett's.)

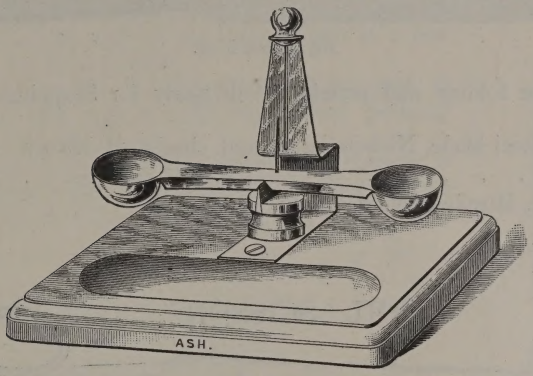


These instruments are over a quarter of an inch shorter than the usual run of Mallet Points, and are consequently well under the control of the Operator in use. The surfaces are slightly convexed and finely serrated.

		s.	*d.*
Price, with screw ends	(Figs. 1–12) each	1	6

ASH'S AMALGAM BALANCE.

(Complete with Weights, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20 Grains.)



The weighing of alloy and mercury in amalgam work was first introduced by the late Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER, of Warrington, and its importance has been more and more recognised since the late Dr. FOSTER FLAGG emphatically endorsed Mr. FLETCHER'S method in his excellent work on Plastics and Plastic Filling.

Dr. FLAGG says: "The use of scales, instead of being troublesome, can hardly fail, upon trial, to be accepted as the easiest and only reliable way for promptly securing accurate proportions in the preparation of amalgam."

The Amalgam Balance here illustrated is provided with weights, and the proportions *by weight* of alloy and mercury required for yielding the best results with our

IMPERIAL AMALGAM; AMALGAM 1 (known as Best Filings); **AMALGAM 2** (known as Second Filings); and

C. A. S. ALLOY,

are stated on the base of the Balance.

For other Amalgams, a few experiments will show the relative proportions of alloy and mercury to be used.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Put the required weight in the left-hand cup of the Balance and the filings in the right-hand cup, and when the correct weight is obtained, empty into a deep glass mortar, ground inside. Follow the same procedure with the mercury; then thoroughly amalgamate filings and mercury with a glass pestle.

When correct proportions are used thorough amalgamation can be obtained in the mortar, there is no excess of mercury to be squeezed out, and the amalgam need not be handled, but can be carried direct from the mortar to the cavity, and carefully packed with as large, finely serrated instruments as the cavity will admit.

	s.	*d.*
Amalgam Balance with Weights	8	6

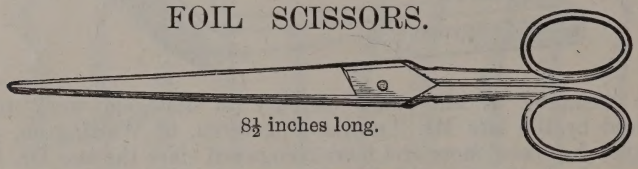
FOIL MANIPULATORS.

10½ inches long.

For folding and pressing Foils ready for Stoppings.

		s.	*d.*
With long Steel blade, Nickel-plated, and checkered Ebony handle	each	3	0
Foil Knife, Hospital pattern	„	1	0

FOIL SCISSORS.



8½ inches long.

With long blades for dividing a leaf at one cut.

		s.	*d.*
In Steel, highly polished	each	4	6
„ Nickel-plated	„	6	0

GOLD FOIL CASE.

In Leather, with spring snap. The inside of the Case consists of a pocket, large enough to take a book of foil, and a chamois leather pad for holding the pieces which are in use.

		s.	*d.*
Size, outside measurement, $5\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches .	each	3	6

GOLD CYLINDER CASE.

In Leather, with spring snap. There are four divisions inside the Case for holding cylinders or pellets of different sizes; they are thus kept distinct and handy for use; moreover, the Case preserves them from dust and other impurities.

		s.	*d.*
Size, outside measurement, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ inches .	each	3	6

HAMPEL'S AMALGAM CARRIER.

This is a most useful instrument for carrying Amalgam to and discharging it in the cavity.

To take up the Amalgam it is only necessary to press the tubular end of the Carrier into it a few times until the tube is filled.

The Amalgam is discharged by taking part *B* between the first and second fingers and pressing with the thumb on the end *A*.

By means of the long bent nozzle, the Operator is enabled to reach with comparative ease cavities difficult of access without obstructing his view of them.

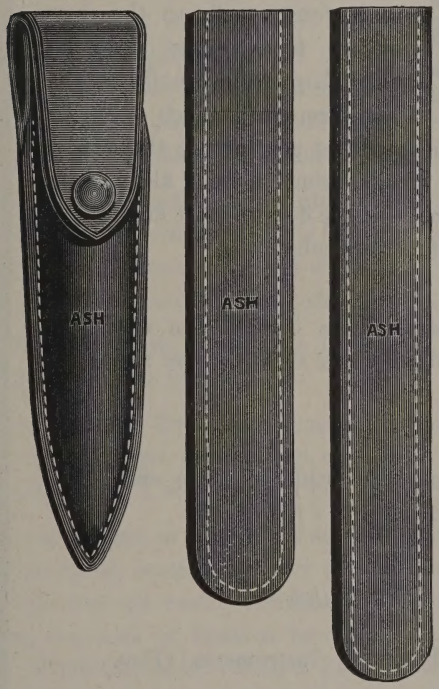
	s.	*d.*
PRICE	4	6

FULL SIZE.

LEATHER SHEATHS

FOR INSTRUMENTS.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

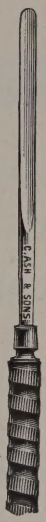


		s.	*d.*
Fig. 1, for Automatic Hand Mallet	each	0	8
„ 2, „ Foil Scissors	„	0	6
„ 3, „ „ Knife	„	0	6

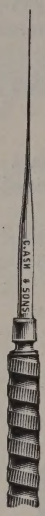
We are prepared to supply Sheaths for other Instruments to order.

1.

2.



3.



SIDE VIEW.

SEPARATING AND FINISHING INSTRUMENTS.

(EICHENTOPF'S.)

For separating and for finishing Plastic Contour Fillings these Instruments are most useful. They are very thin, can be bent in various directions, are so pliable that they can be made to conform exactly to the shape of the tooth under operation, and they retain until altered the form into which they are bent. Owing to their perfect adaptability they can be so nicely adjusted to approximal contour fillings, even on the necks of teeth, that the desired shape and contour can be obtained without difficulty.

Before an instrument is used a thin steel strip should be employed, such as is shown on the right-hand side of this page.

The instruments are made in three sizes—1$^{mm.}$, 1·5^{mm} and 2$^{mm.}$ wide.

PRICES:

	s.	d.
Separating and Finishing Instruments (Figs. 1, 2, 3) . . . . . each	1	6
Steel Strips . . . . . per doz.	2	0

STEEL STRIP.

GUNTHORPE'S
TORTOISE-SHELL PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS.

FOR USE WITH SILICATE CEMENTS.

(REGISTERED.)

There is a general desire throughout the Dental Profession for suitable instruments for working Astral and other Silicate translucent cements.

Experience serves to show that metal instruments of all kinds—Steel, German Silver, Nickel, Gold, Platinum—are more or less unsatisfactory in use. Agate does not discolour Silicate translucent cement fillings, hence Agate-ended instruments are suitable for working them, and the plugger-shaped ends are of ample strength for their purpose ; but *very thin flat blades* of Agate cannot be made strong enough to bear the pressure required for packing, contouring, and smoothing-off such fillings.

The points in the set of nine instruments illustrated on the next page are made of Tortoise-shell, which is found to be an excellent material for translucent cement work. Tortoise-shell is tough and flexible, and retains its toughness even when it is made exceedingly thin.

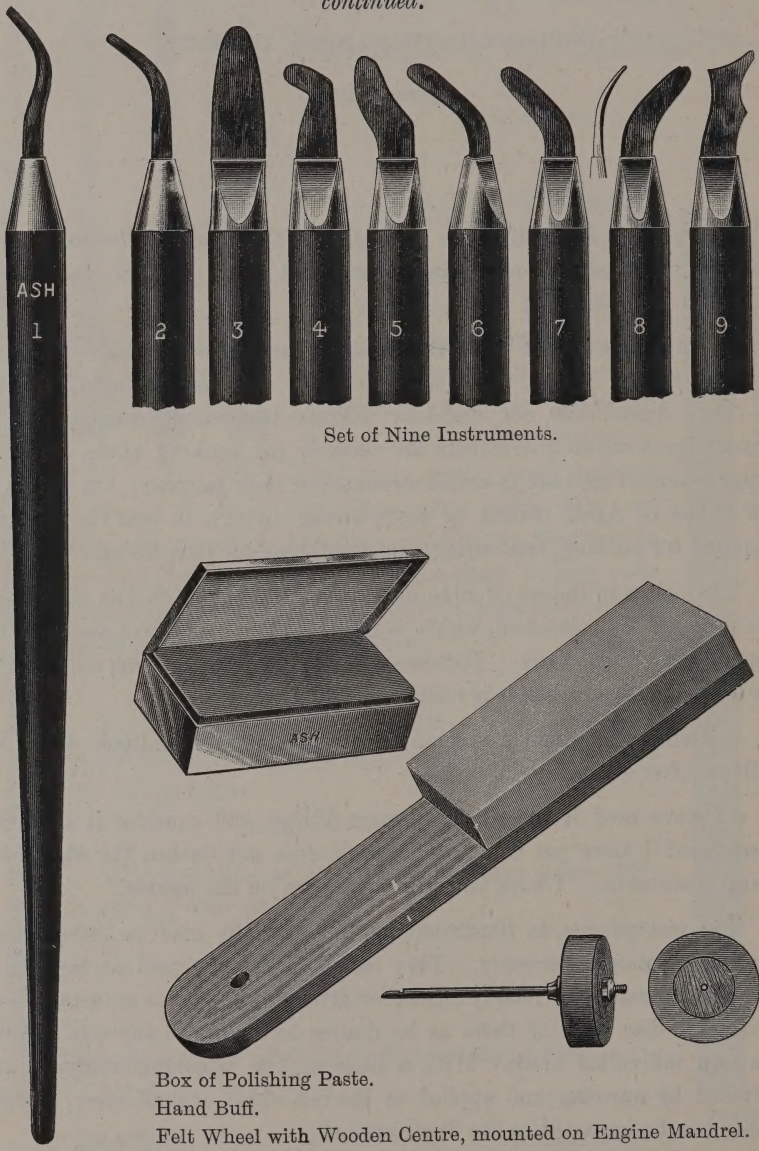
A Dentist, to whom a specimen instrument was submitted, writes as follows, after a week's trial of it :—

"I have used it for silicate cement fillings, and consider it the best instrument I have yet come across, as it does not darken the edges like metal spatulas do. I hope you will put the set on the market."

The instruments, as illustrated, are intentionally made a little larger than is absolutely necessary. They can, of course, be used as supplied ; but the Operator can readily reduce or trim down, with a smooth file or a suitable disc, such of them as he desires to modify in any way to suit his own individual needs. With a little of the polishing composition, softened by warming and applied to the felt wheel or buff stick, a high polish can be imparted to the Tortoise-shell.

GUNTHORPE'S TORTOISE-SHELL PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS—

continued.



Set of Nine Instruments.

Box of Polishing Paste.
Hand Buff.
Felt Wheel with Wooden Centre, mounted on Engine Mandrel.

GUNTHORPE'S TORTOISE-SHELL PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS—

continued.

Any cement which adheres to the Tortoise-shell can be removed by placing the instruments in water immediately after use and wiping with a dry cloth.

Since these instruments were designed we have come across the following extract from *The Dominion Dental Journal*, relating to the most suitable instruments for inserting silicate cement fillings, which will be read with interest :—

"After Dr. D. C. Smith had read a paper on Plastic Fillings, he introduced Dr. McCoy to the meeting as a Specialist in Silicate Cement Fillings, and asked him to state his experience. After doing so, and in replying to the questions put by various speakers, Dr. McCoy stated that 'the first question is : What instruments should be used for the insertion ? I use one made with a Tortoise-shell point ; that is what I am using now. In the first place I used steel . . . but recently, since I obtained these Tortoise-shell points, I have used them exclusively. I like them very much.'"

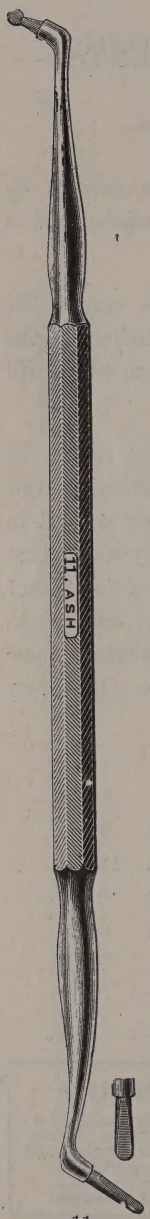
PRICES:

		s.	*d.*
Gunthorpe's Tortoise-shell Plastic Instruments (Figs. 1–9)	each	1	8
" " "	per set	14	0
Polishing Paste in Metal Boxes	per box	0	6
Felt Wheel with Wooden Centre	each	0	6
Parting-nut Mandrel for carrying same . . .	"	0	9
Buff Stick	"	0	9

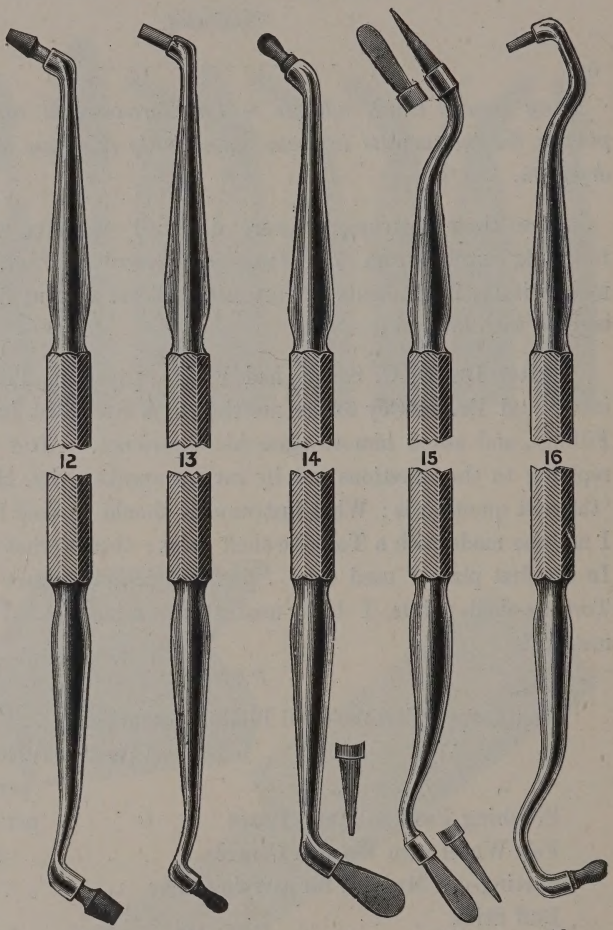
ASH'S
RUBBER-BLOCK SWAGER
Is most valuable for many purposes in the workroom, and its use saves much time and labour.
. . Send for Pamphlet . .

CARBORUNDUM
Is the ideal abrasive for dental purposes. Prepared in Discs, Points, and Stump Wheels for engine and in Lathe Wheels for workroom.
Send for List of Prices.

ASH'S AGATE-ENDED PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.



11.

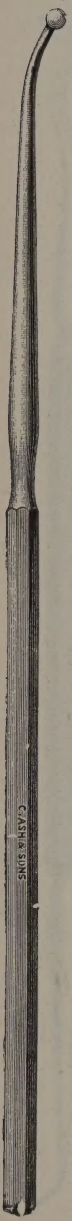


12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

For use with Astral and other Silicate Translucent Cements.

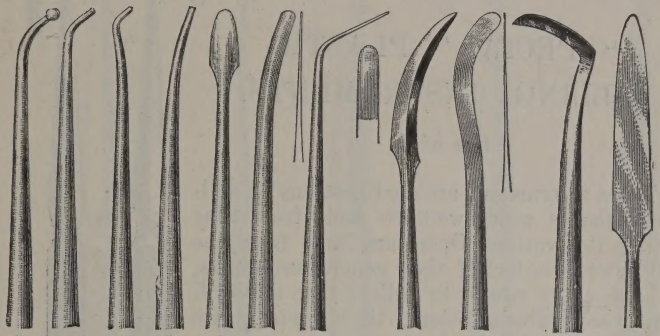
They should be placed in water immediately after use, to prevent the cement setting on them.

			s.	*d.*
PRICE . . .	(Figs. 11–16)	each	4	6



PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

(Dr. Foster Flagg's.)



Figs. 1 to 5 are used for crushing and packing the amalgam in cavities of nearly every description.

Figs. 6, 7, 8 for fillings between the teeth (Figs. 7 and 8 are also used as Trimmers).

Fig. 9 is useful for removing surplus material.

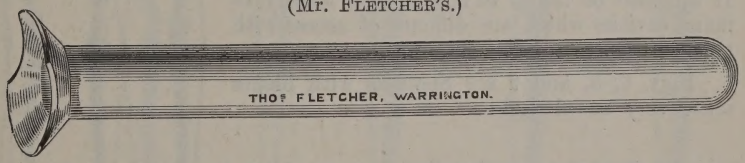
Figs. 10 and 11 are intended for making very thin separations between the teeth.

Fig. 12 can be employed for smoothing fillings where space is limited.

	s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–12) each	1	3

MIXING TUBE FOR AMALGAM.

(Mr. Fletcher's.)



After weighing the filings and mercury in the balance shown on p. 33, place the finger over the mercury and pour the filings in the mixing tube ; then pour in the mercury and shake briskly together for a few seconds, covering the open end of the tube with the finger. The resulting mass is the best possible form for working into discs with Fletcher's Cylinder Mould.

		s.	*d.*
1.	Price, in glass . . . . . each	0	6

"SPECIAL" PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

Set of 9.

These instruments are modifications of well-known shapes which we have made from time to time for various Operators, and from the reports we have had of their general usefulness, we have every reason to believe that they will form an acceptable addition to the many favourite sets now before the Profession.

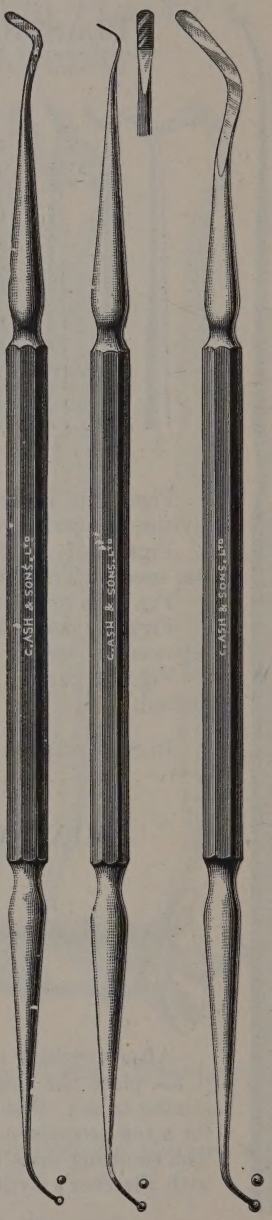
Figs. 1 and 2 are small Spatulas and Burnishers for filling small cavities in all parts of the mouth. The blades of the Spatulas are so thin that they can easily be inserted between the teeth.

Figs. 3, 4, and 7 are Spatulas and Burnishers. These are useful for general plastic filling. The blades of the Spatulas are much liked on account of their thinness and flexibility. The Burnishers are larger than Figs. 1 and 2, the five thus forming a convenient set.

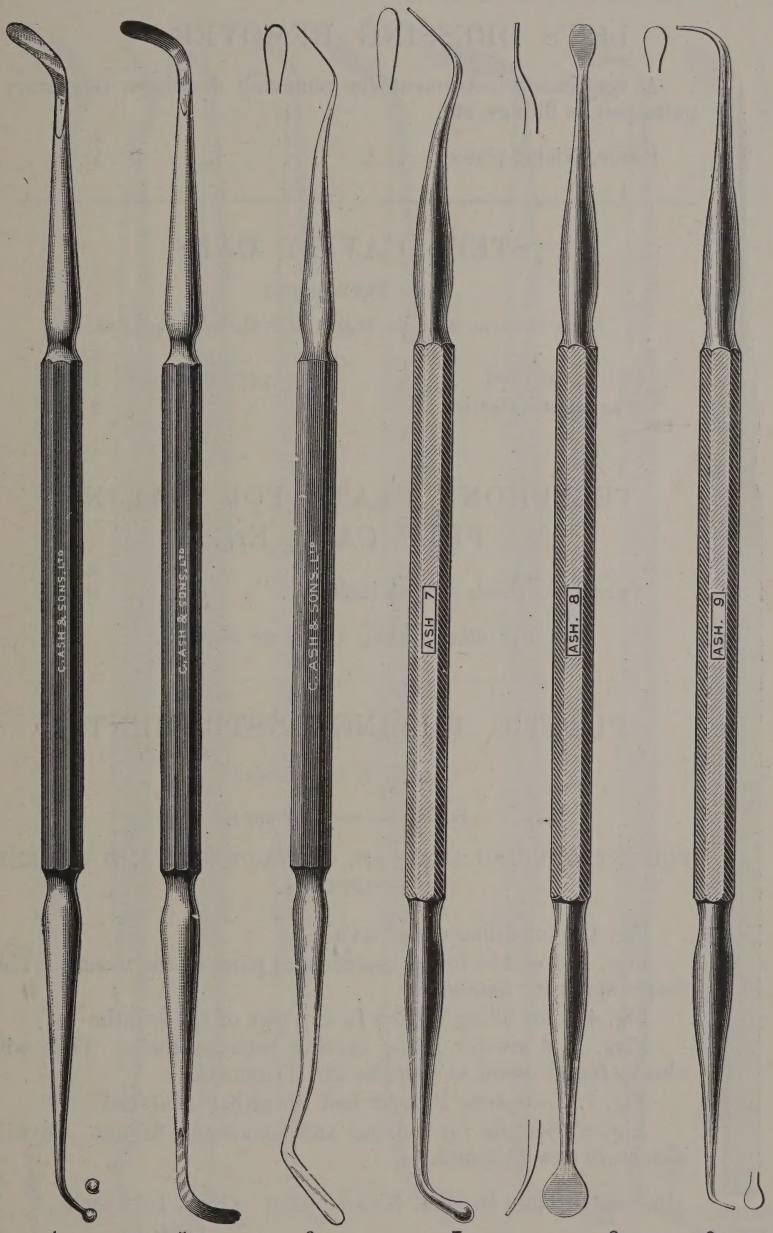
Fig. 5 is a right and left Packer and Trimmer. The peculiar curve of the blades renders this instrument particularly useful for filling distal cavities in bicuspids and molars. It will also be found to adapt itself readily to many cavities which are difficult of access with the ordinary flat-bladed instrument.

Figs. 6, 8, and 9 are Spatulas with blades set at very useful angles.

	s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles,		
Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–9) each	2	0



1. 2. 3.



4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

LEE'S DRESSING REMOVER.

A very handy instrument for removing dressings, temporary gutta-percha fillings, etc.

	s.	d.
PRICE, Nickel-plated	1	3

STEEL CAVITY CAPS.

(Mr. SHEFFORD'S.)

Same forms as Witzel's, Figs. 1 to 9, shown on page 83.

	s.	d.
PRICE, assorted . . . . . per box of 25	1	0
Magnetised Carrier	2	0

TELEPHONE PLATE FOR MAKING PULP CAPS, ETC.

	s.	d.
PRICE, per sheet, 5 × 4½ inches	0	4

For other Cavity Caps, see page 83.

PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

(Mr. E. J. LADMORE'S.)

Set of 8—*see next page.*

FOR INTRODUCING AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA AND CEMENT STOPPINGS.

Fig. 1 is for filling distal cavities.

Figs. 2, 3 will be found useful in all parts of the mouth. The shapes speak for themselves.

Fig. 4 is for filling fissures in any part of the mouth.

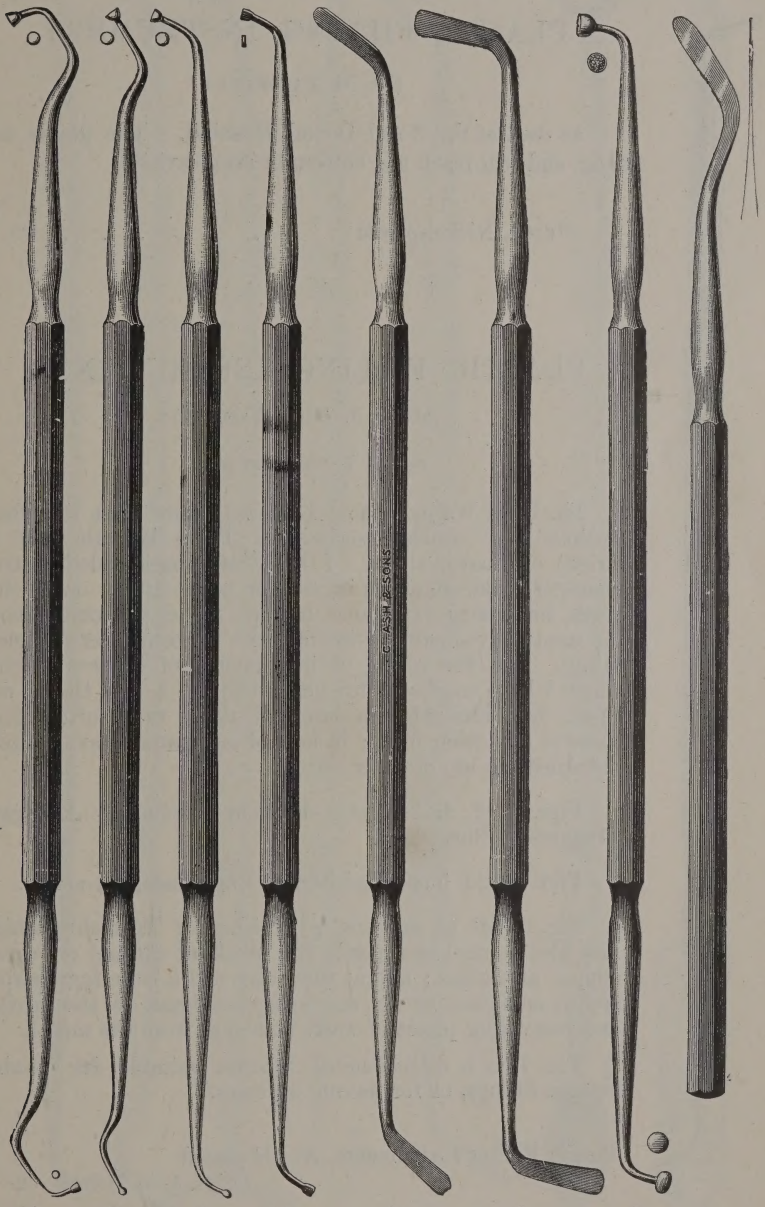
Figs. 5, 6 are for filling cavities between teeth. They will also be found useful as Spatulas and Trimmers.

Fig. 7. Loadstone Plugger and Burnisher combined.

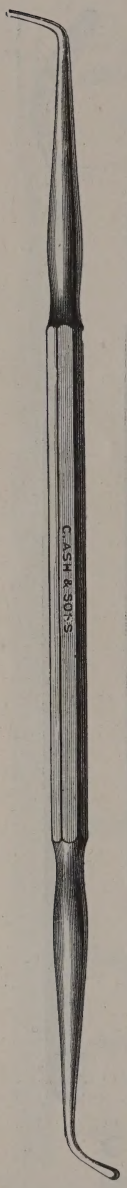
Fig. 8. Spatula for mixing and smoothing fillings. It will also serve as a Trimmer.

	s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–7) each	2	3
„ „ „ . (Fig. 8) „	1	6

DRESSING REMOVER.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.



PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENT.

(Mr. H. Baldwin's.)

As used at the Royal Dental Hospital. The points are long, and will reach the bottom of deep cavities.

	s.	d.
Price, Nickel-plated	2	3

PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

(Mr. C. J. Boyd Wallis's.)

Set of 7—*see next page.*

Mr. Boyd Wallis says: "I do not know that the illustrations need much description. There is little that is strictly original in them. I have had single-ended instruments of a like character in use for some fifteen or twenty years, and a long experience has led me to pronounce them the most convenient and useful forms for cement or amalgam filling. Of the scores of instruments of different forms which I have employed for plastic filling, I find that I use these, here illustrated, a hundred times more often than those of any other form; in fact, of late years I have entirely discarded the use of other forms.

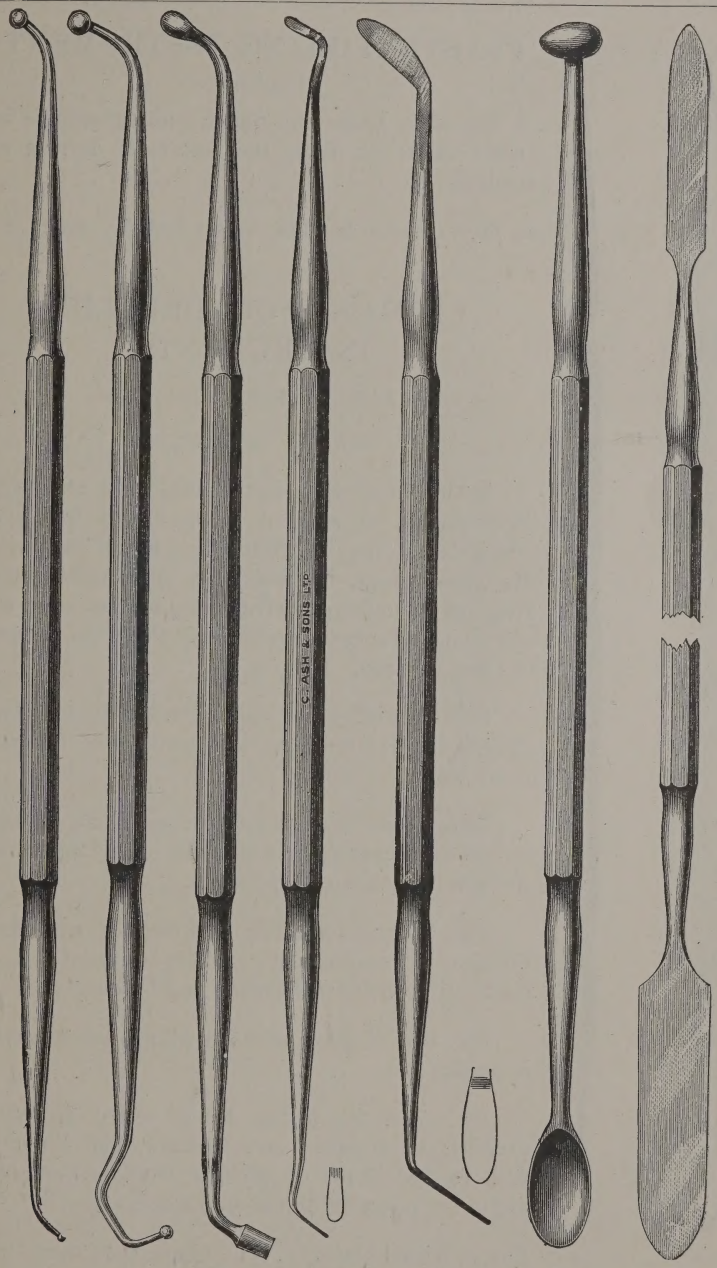
Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are different forms of Amalgam Pluggers or Burnishers.

Figs. 4 and 5 are Finishers or Burnishers, flat-ended.

Fig. 6 has at one end a Finisher or Burnisher which may also be used as a pestle for breaking up and preparing copper amalgams; and at the other end a ladle for heating copper amalgams or for conveying amalgam to the cavity, and recovering pieces of waste amalgam from the mouth.

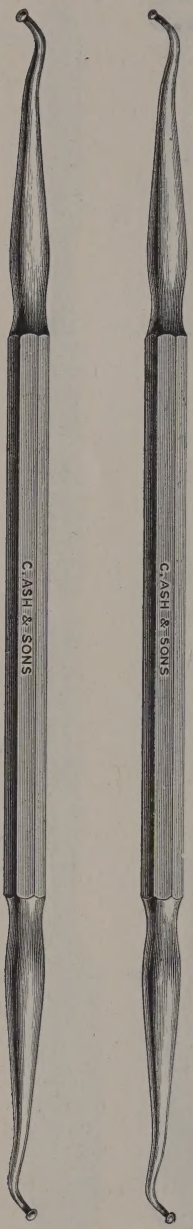
Fig. 7 is a double-ended Spatula suitable for mixing cement fillings, or for waxing up cases."

	s.	d.
Plastic Filling Instruments, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1–5, 7) each	2	3
„ „ „ „ (Fig. 6) „	3	0



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

G F



LARGE. SMALL.

PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS.

(Egg-Shape.)

Set of 2, Large and Small, with egg-shaped ball-ends ; useful for lining the bottom of cavities with amalgam, etc.

		s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated	each	2	3

VAJNA'S "QUADRUPLEX" INSTRUMENTS.

FOR PLASTIC FILLINGS.

Set of 7—*see next page.*

In this set of seven instruments there are twenty-eight shapes and sizes of Stoppers and Burnishers, which Dr. Vajna has found very useful in practice. He claims that by using the Quadruplex set the frequent changing of instruments is done away with. —a point of some importance in the rapid insertion of plastic fillings.

Figs. 1 and 2 are chiefly intended for cement fillings and for finishing and smoothing fillings in front teeth.

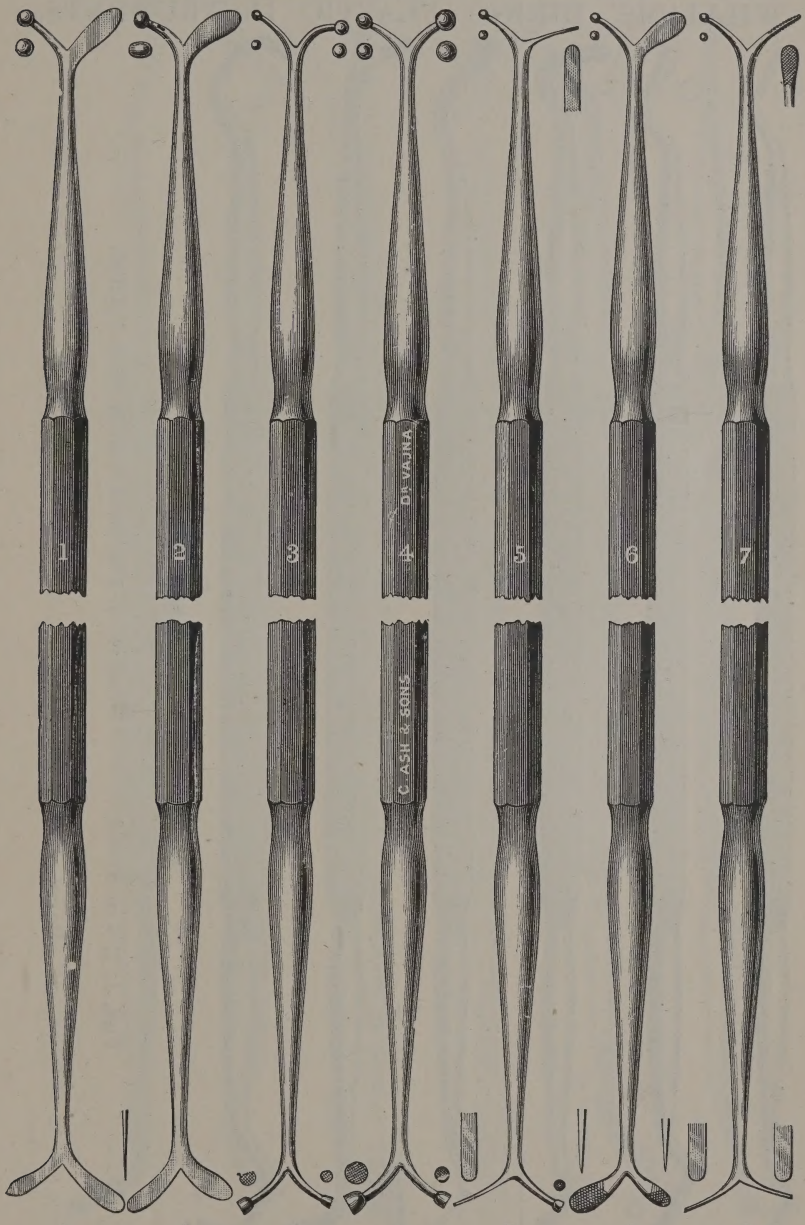
Figs. 3 and 4 are specially useful for amalgam fillings in central cavities situated on the masticating surfaces of molars and bicuspids.

Fig. 5 serves for amalgam, cement or gutta-percha fillings in approximal cavities situated on the masticating surfaces of molars and bicuspids.

Fig. 6 is of great value in filling buccal cavities in molars.

Fig. 7 is for filling deeply seated approximal cavities in bicuspids and molars. The lower end with its fine blades of peculiar bend is particularly useful for inserting fillings in distal cavities.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, Nickel-plated . .	(Figs. 1–7) each	4	0



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

G F 2

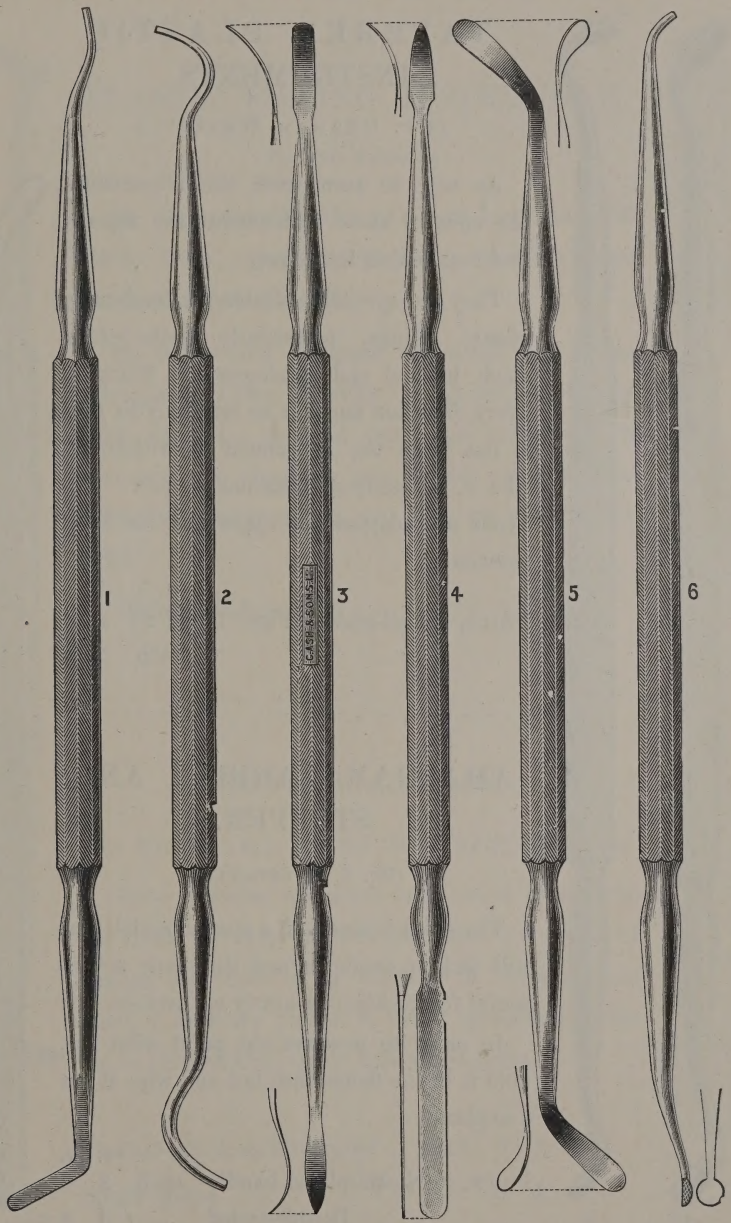
WILLIAMS' DIRIGO PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS.

SELECTED FORMS—Set of 6.

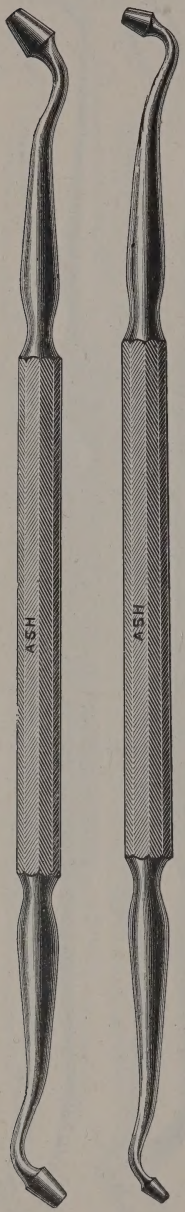
Figs. 1, 2, 6 in Nickel. Figs. 3, 4, 5 in Steel, heavily Nickel-plated.

	s.	d.
Price . . . . . each	2	6

WUNSCHHEIM'S PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS.



	s.	d.
In file-cut handles, Nickel-plated . . . . . each	2	3



1 2.

TAPERED PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS.

(Mr. Graham White's.)

As will be seen from the illustrations, the ends of these instruments are tapered, and rounded on the edges.

They are specially suitable for condensing plastic fillings, particularly gutta-percha. Each tapered end condenses the filling in every direction and has no tendency to drag it out when the instrument is withdrawn, like a ball-shaped instrument has. The bends are adapted for upper and for lower cavities.

	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated (Figs. 1 and 2) each	2	3

Setacci's

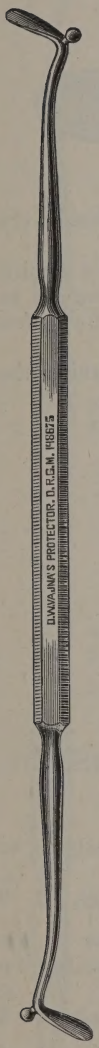
AMALGAM CARRIER AND STOPPER.

(Mr. A. R. Setacci's.)

The point is made of a special metal that will pick up amalgam, and the shape is very useful for packing, in nearly all cavities.

In order to preserve the point after use, hold it in the flame until hot and wipe it on a napkin.

		s.	*d.*
Price, in Nickel-plated handle	each	2	0
„ „ Double-ended	„	3	3



PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENT.

(Dr. W. Vajna's.)

Dr. Vajna describes this as a new Instrument for Plastic Work, especially for use in inserting large contour amalgam fillings.

He claims that its great advantage over other instruments is that a cavity in any position can be easily reached; that, as only one instrument is necessary, the Operator can do his work without having to employ several, and that his time is thus saved.

	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated	4	6

BONE SPATULAS,

FOR MIXING ALL KINDS OF CEMENT FILLINGS.

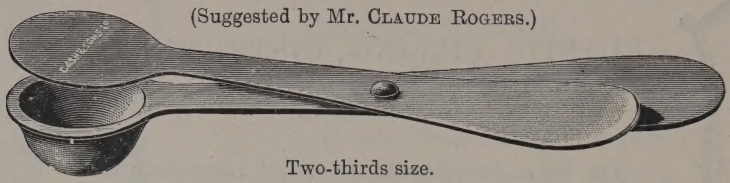
Bone Spatulas are much appreciated by all who use them, as they do not discolour any kind of cement, and there is no difficulty in keeping them clean, if they are placed in water immediately after use to prevent the cement setting on them.

		s.	*d.*
Double-ended, as illustrated .	each	0	9
Single-ended	„	0	4

Double-ended Bone Spatula.

AMALGAM SPOON.

(Suggested by Mr. CLAUDE ROGERS.)



Two-thirds size.

Mr. Rogers finds the Spoon, with sliding cover, here illustrated, very useful for heating copper amalgam.

If the amalgam be placed in the Spoon, held over the flame of a spirit lamp until beads of mercury appear, and then removed, the heating can be completed by sliding the cover over it and shaking briskly for a few moments in the hot Spoon.

By adopting this method the danger of overheating or burning the amalgam is avoided.

	s.	d.
Spoon, with sliding cover, Nickel-plated	3	9

AMALGAM SPOON,

FOR HEATING COPPER AMALGAMS.

6¾ inches long.	s.	d.
In Wooden handle	2	9
Amalgam Spoon in Steel handle, with round bowl .	1	9

AMALGAM AND GUTTA-PERCHA STOPPERS, ETC.

Various forms, Nos. 1 to 6—*see next page.*

Stoppers (Dr. Woodson's), double-ended, for use with Amalgam or Gutta-Percha.

		s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated	(Figs. 1, 2, 3) each	2	3

Amalgam Spoon (Dr. Mullett's), for conveying amalgams to the cavity. It is held in the left hand, and enables the Operator to fill a tooth without handling the material.

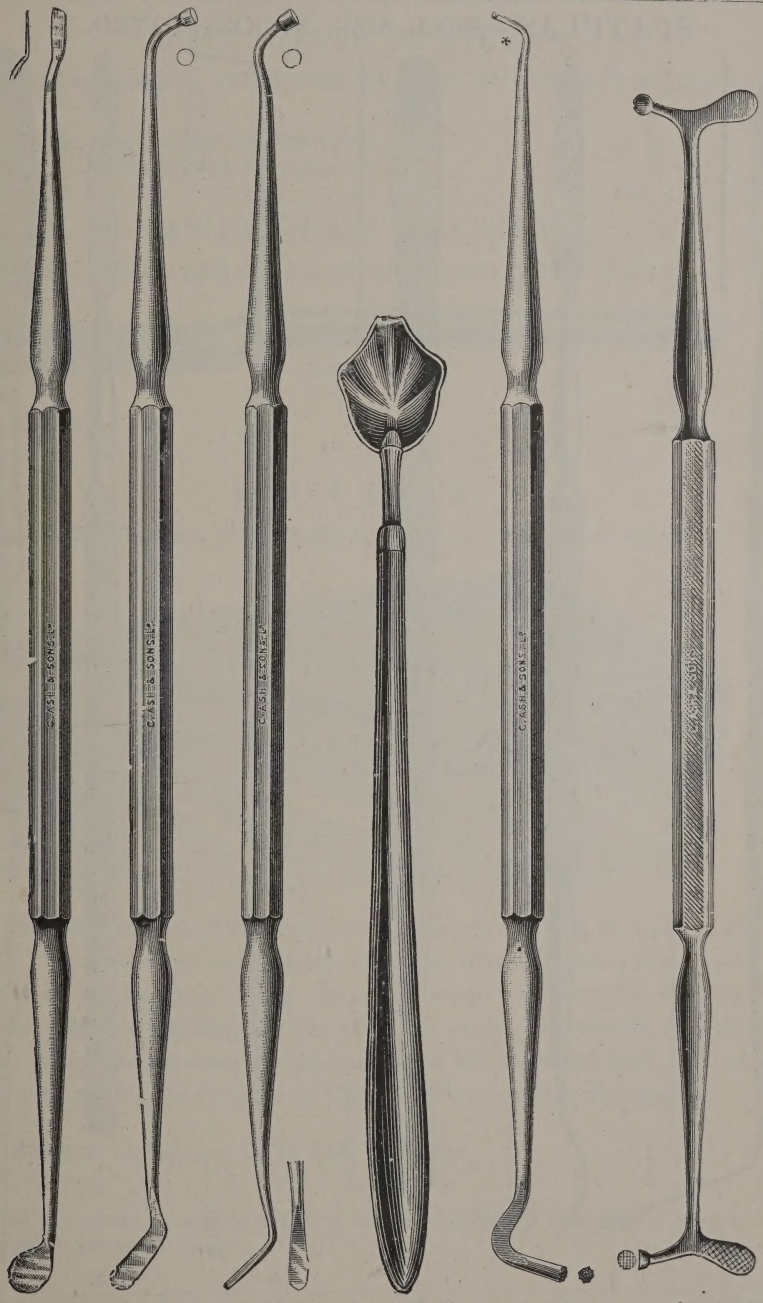
		s.	d.
In wooden handle, Spoon Nickel-plated . .	(Fig. 4) each	3	3

Loadstone Amalgam Carrier and Stopper.—The large end of this instrument is so arranged that it attracts the amalgam and carries it to the cavity; the small end is the stopper.

		s.	d.
In Steel octagon handle, Nickel-plated . . .	(Fig. 5) each	2	3

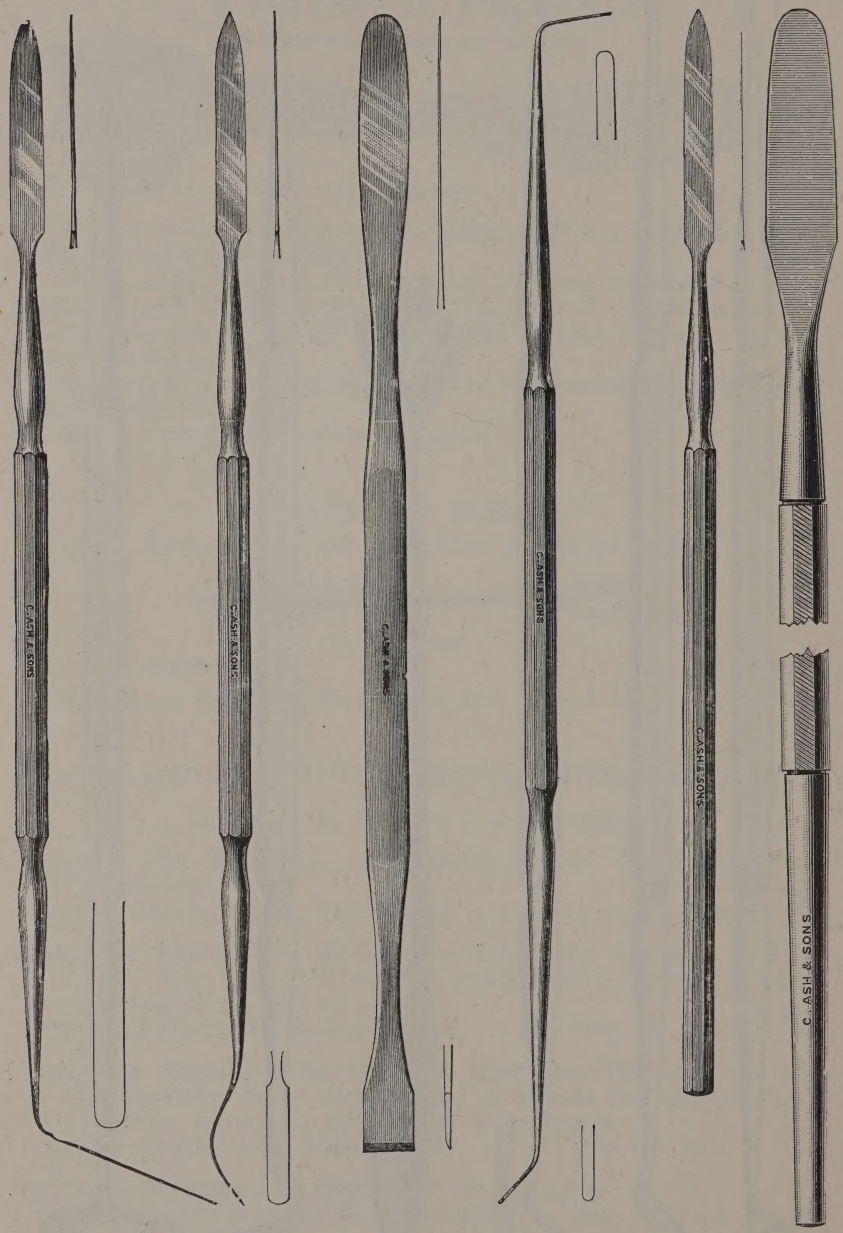
Amalgam Stopper and Burnisher (Dr. Abonyi's).

		s.	d.
In Steel octagon file-cut handle, Nickel-plated .	(Fig. 6) each	3	6


C. ASH & SONS LT.
C. ASH & SONS LT.
C. ASH & SONS LT.
C. ASH & SONS LT.
C. ASH & SONS LT.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

SPATULAS.—FULL SIZE, NICKEL-PLATED.



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5A.
Each 2*s*.	2*s*.	2*s*.	2*s*.	1*s*. 4*d*.	3*s*.

ASH'S AGATE SPATULAS.

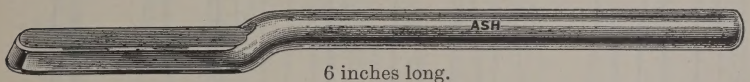
FOR MIXING ASTRAL AND OTHER TRANSLUCENT CEMENT FILLINGS.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, single-ended, as illustrated	2	9
„ double-ended, all Agate	3	6

AGATE SPATULA.

ASH'S GLASS SPATULA.

FOR MIXING ASTRAL AND OTHER TRANSLUCENT CEMENT.

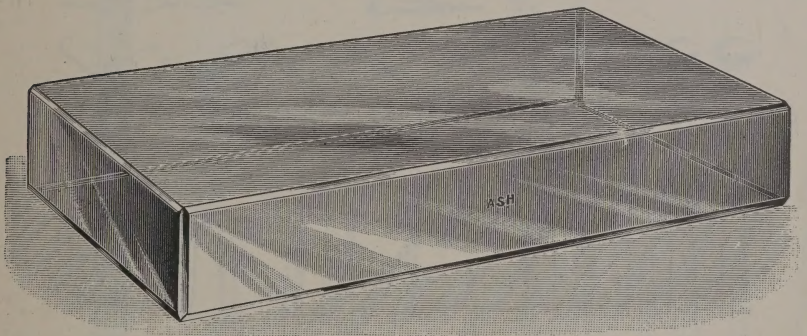


6 inches long.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE.	0	6

GLASS BLOCK,

SUITABLE FOR USE IN MIXING ALL KINDS OF DENTAL CEMENTS.

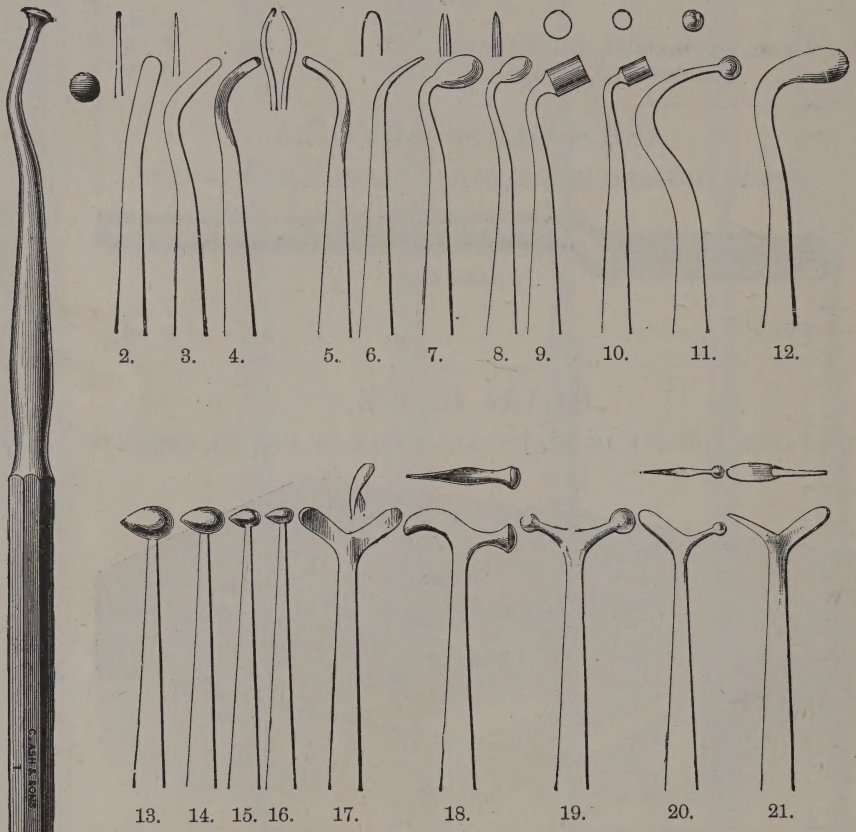


The width of this Block admits of its being firmly held with one hand while the spatula is manipulated with the other; further, the length admits of a long sweep being made backwards and forwards with the spatula, which is essential for the thorough mixing of cements, and the depth affords the Operator perfect freedom in the use of his hand without danger of grazing his knuckles on the table while working the spatula.

	s.	*d.*
Block $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ deep	2	6
„ $4\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ $2\frac{3}{4}$ „ $\frac{5}{8}$ „	1	6

All the above should be placed in water immediately after use, to prevent the cement setting on them.

BURNISHERS.



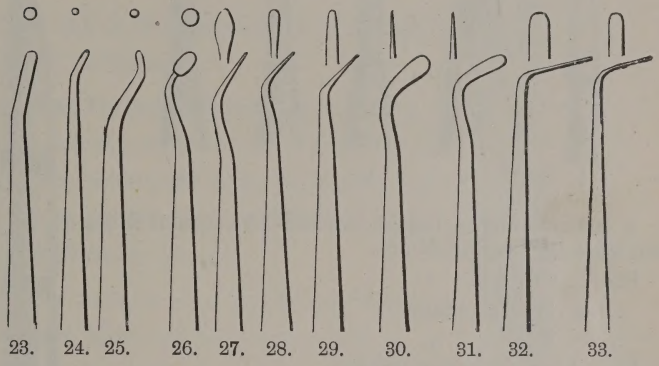
1.

		s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated .	(Figs. 1–16) each	1	6
„ „ „ .	(„ 17–21) „	1	9
In Ebony handles, tapered, to order . .	(„ 1–21) „	3	0

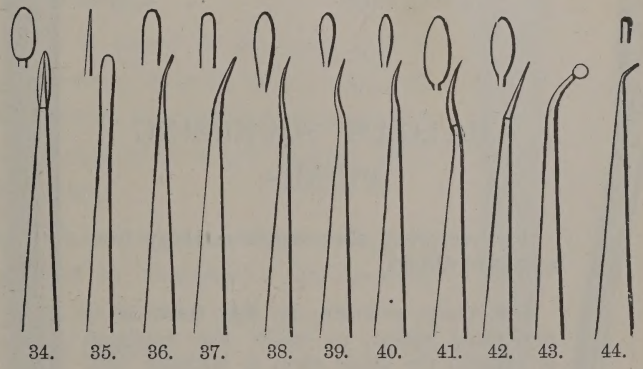
Fig. 20 Burnisher is also made in two sizes smaller than illustrated, known as Small and Extra Small. For the form of the Ebony tapered handles, see Fig. 24, page 33.

BURNISHERS—*continued.*

With round and slightly rounded surfaces, highly polished.



23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33.



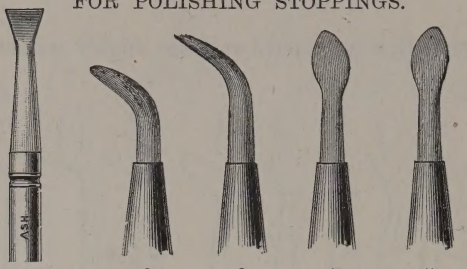
34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44.

	s.	d.
In Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated (Figs. 22–44) each	1	4

22. *Burnishers of other forms made or obtained to order.*

AGATE BURNISHERS,

FOR POLISHING STOPPINGS.

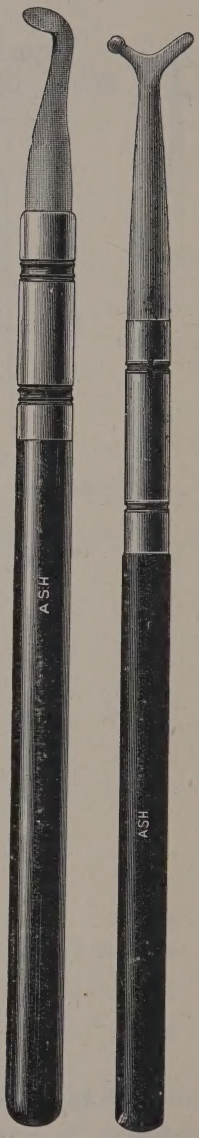


1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

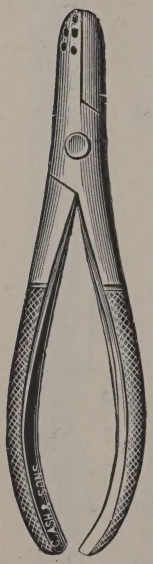
A brilliant surface can be imparted to a cement filling with these Agate Burnishers.

Fig. 1. Curved.
„ 2. Hatchet shape.
„ 3. Hoe „
Figs. 4 and 5. Right and left.
Fig. 6. Hoe shape ; most useful shape for interstitial cavities.

	s.	d.
PRICE, in Ebony or Metal handle (Figs. 1–6) each	2	9
Fig. 20. Double-headed ; a well-known shape	4	0



6. 20.
AGATE BURNISHERS.



PLIERS.

AMALGAM SQUEEZING PLIERS.

For removing the surplus mercury from amalgam fillings.

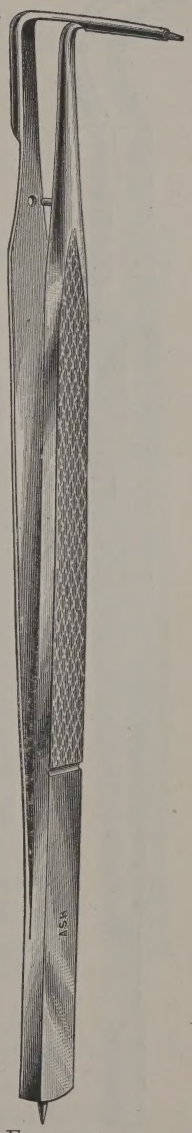
One chop is made in the form of a perforated spoon, in which the amalgam is placed ; the other chop is bulbous, and, on being pressed into the spoon, ejects the mercury through the perforations and from the sides.

	s.	d.
In black handles, 6 inches long	5	0

CONVEYING TWEEZERS.

(Designed by Messrs. H. Croot and W. E. Griffin.)

(Registered. Reg. No. 461,292.)



Full size.

Messrs. Croot and Griffin thus describe the purpose of this most useful instrument :—

"It is intended for carrying into position in the cavity, pulp caps—metal, celluloid, etc.—charged with materials for nerve protection or devitalisation, and also such dressings as are used on blotting paper, bibulous paper, carbolised cork, etc.

Our method of using it is to lay the cap with its convex side on the table, and to pierce a hole in it with the piercer at the handle end of the instrument.

The dressing is then laid in the cap, and the cap is fixed on the point of the instrument. When thus fixed, there is no possibility of dropping the cap in conveying it to the cavity.

After the cap is placed in the exact position required, slight pressure is made on the shaft **B**, whereupon the tube on the point-end forces the cap from the Tweezers and drives it into position, where it remains securely set.

Dressings which are applied without a cap are fixed on the point of the Tweezers in just the same way as those which are enclosed in a cap, and are as easily left in correct position.

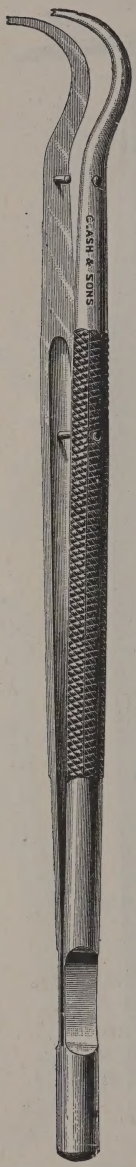
From the drawing it will be seen that the instrument is equally useful for the application of dressings to upper and to lower teeth."

	s.	*d.*
Price, Nickel-plated	9	0

PLUGGING TWEEZERS.

(*The points of all are serrated.*)

FOR DISTAL CAVITIES.



FULL SIZE.

RICH'S.

Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

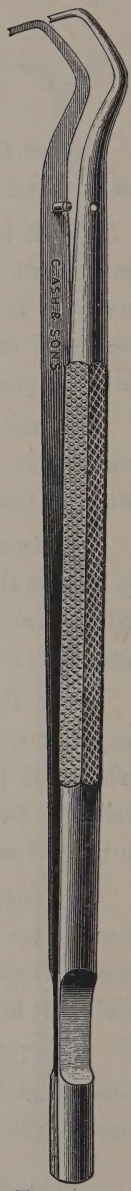
FIG. 11.

6 ins.

CONNOR'S.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

LADMORE'S.



FULL SIZE.

		s.	*d.*
Distal Tweezers, Nickel-plated .	each	7	6
Dr. Rich's, with holes in handles to make them light, Nickel-plated	„	7	6
Fig. 11, in Steel octagon handles, Nickel-plated	„	7	6
Dr. Connor's, in Steel handles with Ivory scales, Nickel-plated . .	„	10	0
Mr. E. J. Ladmore's, for filling distal cavities, Nickel-plated .	„	7	6

BALL-POINTED TWEEZERS.

(Designed by Dr. HASTINGS, of Rio de Janeiro.)

Especially useful for burnishing gold foil or platinum foil into cavities to form the matrix for porcelain inlays.

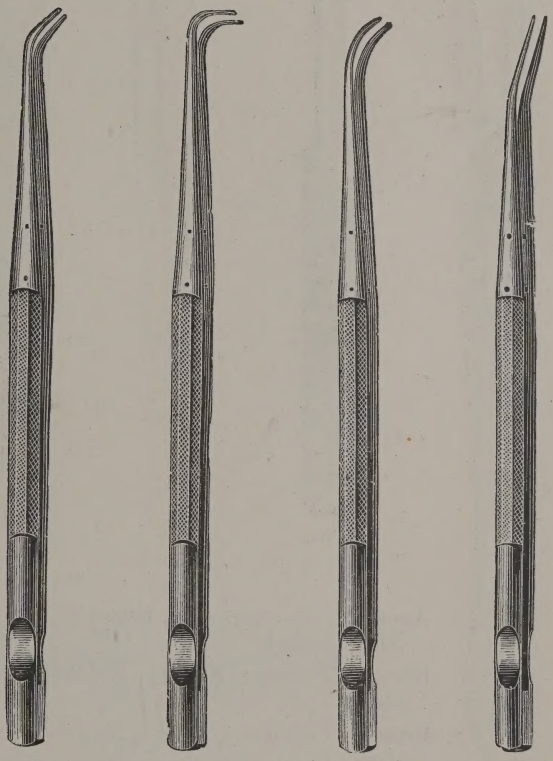
	s.	*d.*
PRICE, Nickel-plated	3	6

FULL SIZE.

G

DRESSING TWEEZERS.

(Dr. WITZEL'S.)



1. 2. 3. 4.

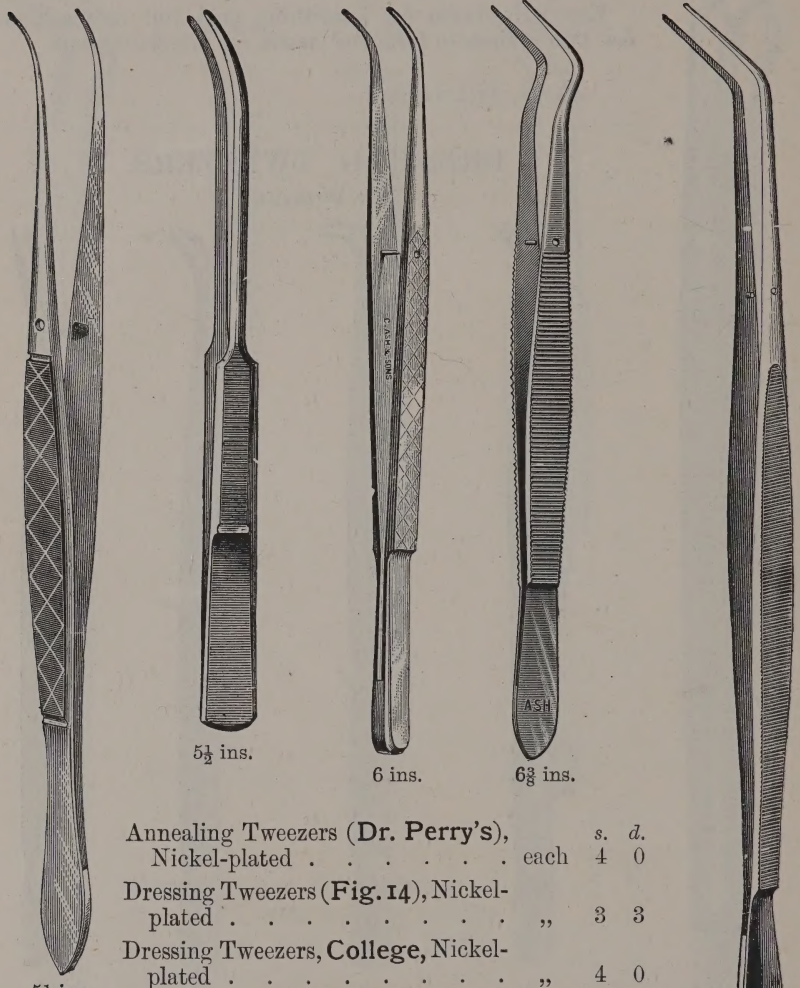
Length of each, 6 inches.

These have all smooth points, and are intended for conveying and applying dressings, etc.

	s.	*d.*
In Steel octagon handles, various angles, Nickel-plated . . . . . (Figs. 1–4) each	7	6

G

ANNEALING AND DRESSING TWEEZERS.



		s.	*d.*
Annealing Tweezers (**Dr. Perry's**), Nickel-plated	each	4	0
Dressing Tweezers (**Fig. 14**), Nickel-plated	„	3	3
Dressing Tweezers, **College**, Nickel-plated	„	4	0
Dressing Tweezers (**Prof. Guttmann's**), Nickel-plated . . .	„	3	6
Dressing Tweezers (**Dr. Flagg's**), Nickel-plated	„	5	0
Dressing Tweezers (**Dr. Flagg's**), for distal cavities	..	5	0

MITCHELL'S CELLULOID PULP CAPS.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Dr. Mitchell finds these Celluloid Pulp Caps extremely useful in practice, and quite strong enough to bear any pressure that is ever likely to be put upon them in the cavity. Owing to their transparency the Operator can see where he is putting a cap; the material is non-conducting, and in every way better than metal for capping pulps. A cap can be conveyed to the cavity by means of Ash's Pulp Cap Carrier, here shown, charged on the end with carrying cement.

The great advantage of this cement is that, while it holds the cap quite securely, it yet leaves it most readily and with a clean surface when the cap is in position.

Made in four sizes as here illustrated, full size, and put up in boxes of 100, containing twenty-five of each size or a hundred of any one size.

The Caps are also made in Red, Pink, and Blue Celluloid, and supplied in boxes of 100 assorted colours and sizes.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE of Transparent Caps . . .	per box	1	0
„ of Assorted Colours	„	1	0

ASH'S PULP CAP CARRIER.

Directions.—To re-charge the carrier, very slightly warm the end over a spirit flame, press in a little of the carrying cement and round it off with the fingers. When the cement is cold the Carrier is again ready for use.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE of Carrier with an extra supply of cement for re-charging	1	3

PULP CAP CARRIER.

PLATINUM CAVITY CAPS.

(Dr. WITZEL'S.)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, in Platinum, assorted	per box of 25	2	3

For Steel Cavity Caps, etc., see page 62.

2.

PLUG TRIMMERS.

(Mr. H. Baldwin's.)

Figs. 1 and 2 are intended for trimming gold fillings and tin fillings, and are so constructed that they cut either by pushing or pulling ; moreover, each is at the same time a right and left instrument.

They are made to patterns approved by Mr. Baldwin.

		s.	d.
Plug Trimmers, in Ebony handles	(Figs. 1, 2) each	2	3

UNIVERSAL TRIMMER.

(Mr. T. H. Clarence's.)

Mr. Clarence says : "This instrument will be found most useful in excavating interstitial front cavities, especially the cervical margin ; it will also be found handy in removing sensitive soft dentine, obstinate ledges of tartar, in trimming up the walls of cavities previous to the insertion of the filling, and in many other ways which the Operator will find out by experience."

	s.	d.
Price, Nickel-plated	1	3

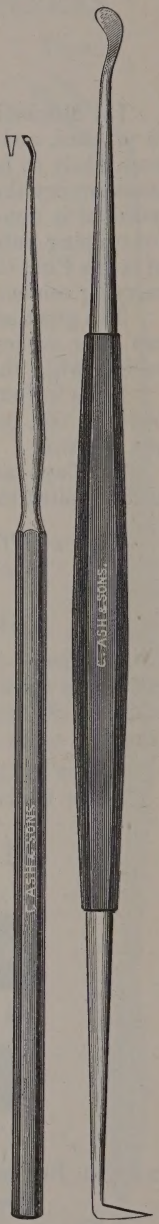
OSTEO TRIMMER.

(Dr. W. Mitchell's.)

Dr. Mitchell says : "The advantage claimed for the Osteo Trimmer is that the ends as shaped make it the most facile instrument of any with which I am acquainted for finishing, *i.e.*, shaping up cement fillings. The angle of one end and the curve of the other render it possible to reach any place in the mouth.

The angular end I find very useful as an adjunct to my set of Scalers, and it is also a handy instrument for the removal of ligatures. By applying its two sides to an oil stone or corundum slab, *three* sharp edges are developed, the utility of which will be obvious to any Operator."

	s.	d.
Price, with Ebony centre . .	3	0
„ in Steel handle, Nickel-plated	3	0

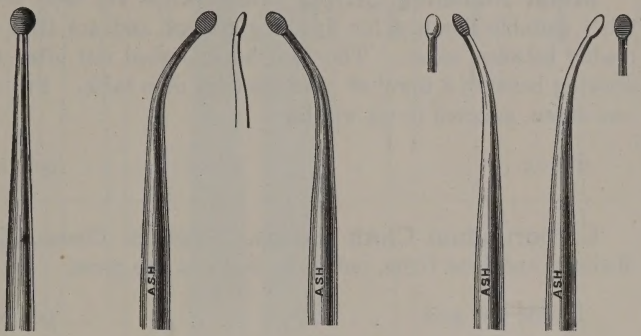


1. Clarence's Trimmer. Osteo Trimmer.

10.
STRAIGHT.

PLUG TRIMMERS.

FOR TRIMMING GOLD FILLINGS.



11. 12. RIGHT. 13. LEFT. 14. OUTSIDE. 15. INSIDE.

Fig. 10, Oval, straight, cut on one side.
„ 11, Round, „ cut on both sides.
„ 12, Oval, right, cut on one side.
„ 13, „ left, „ „
„ 14, „ bent, to cut outside.
„ 15, „ „ to cut inside.

Figs. 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 Trimmers will cut with a pushing or drawing motion, and will trim the gold without any fraying or tearing of the edges.

Fig. 11 Trimmer, one side is used with a pulling motion, and the other with a pushing motion.

	s.	*d.*
In Ebony or Steel handles, Figs. 10, 12 to 15 . . each	1	6
„ „ „ Fig. 11 . . . . . „	2	0

CELLULOID STRIPS.

(MR. T. S. CARTER'S.)

FOR MATRICES, FOR POLISHING FILLINGS, ETC.

Supplied in boxes of 100, assorted in transparent, pink, blue, and amber, or in any other colour.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE . . . . . per box	1	3

For other Polishing Strips, see next page.

POLISHING STRIPS.

Metal Polishing Strips. These Strips are used with pumice or other suitable powders for finishing fillings, and are thin enough to go readily between teeth. They can be smoothed out after being used by drawing between a towel or over the edge of a table. Put up in boxes of one dozen, assorted in six widths.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per box	0	10

Carborundum Cloth Strips. Made in Coarse, Medium-Coarse, Medium, and Fine Grits, put up in boxes of one gross.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, any grit	per box	2	0

Celluloid Strips—*see previous page.*

Dental Cloth Strips (Dr. C. T. Howard's). Very thin, made in Coarse, Medium-Coarse, Medium, and Fine Grits; put up in Broad, Medium, Narrow, or Assorted widths, in boxes of one gross.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, any grit or assorted	per box	2	1

French Emery Paper Strips. In boxes of one gross, assorted widths.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per box	0	10

Perfection Cloth Strips. Supplied in the following varieties: Emery, Garnet, Lava, Flint, French Emery, Pumice, Rouge, and Carborundum. Put up in boxes of one gross, in any of the above kinds or assorted.

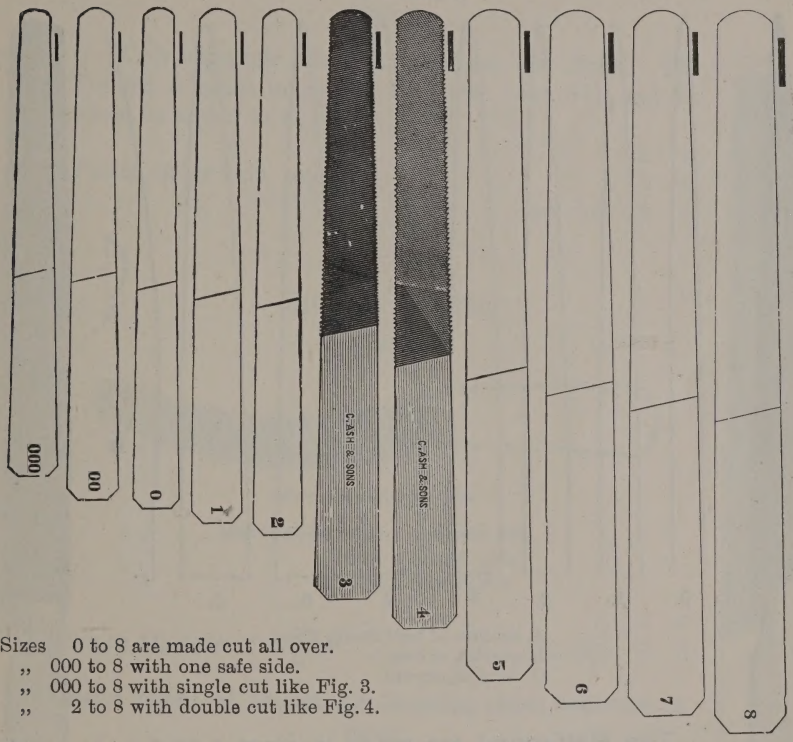
		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per box	1	3

ASTRAL TRANSLUCENT CEMENT
(Dr. RAWITZER'S)
So closely resembles the natural enamel that it cannot be detected in the tooth if the right shade is used.
Shade Guide and Circular on application.

THE WEBER FOUNTAIN SPITTOON.
is highly prized for its beautiful shape, rapid action, non-failing overflow outlet, sure working and durability.
Illustrated pamphlet on application.

DIVIDING FILES.

(STUBS'.)



Sizes 0 to 8 are made cut all over.
,, 000 to 8 with one safe side.
,, 000 to 8 with single cut like Fig. 3.
,, 2 to 8 with double cut like Fig. 4.

When ordering, please state which kind is required.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, any size or kind . . . . . per doz.	3	3

FILE CARRIER.

(Dr. COGSWELL'S.)

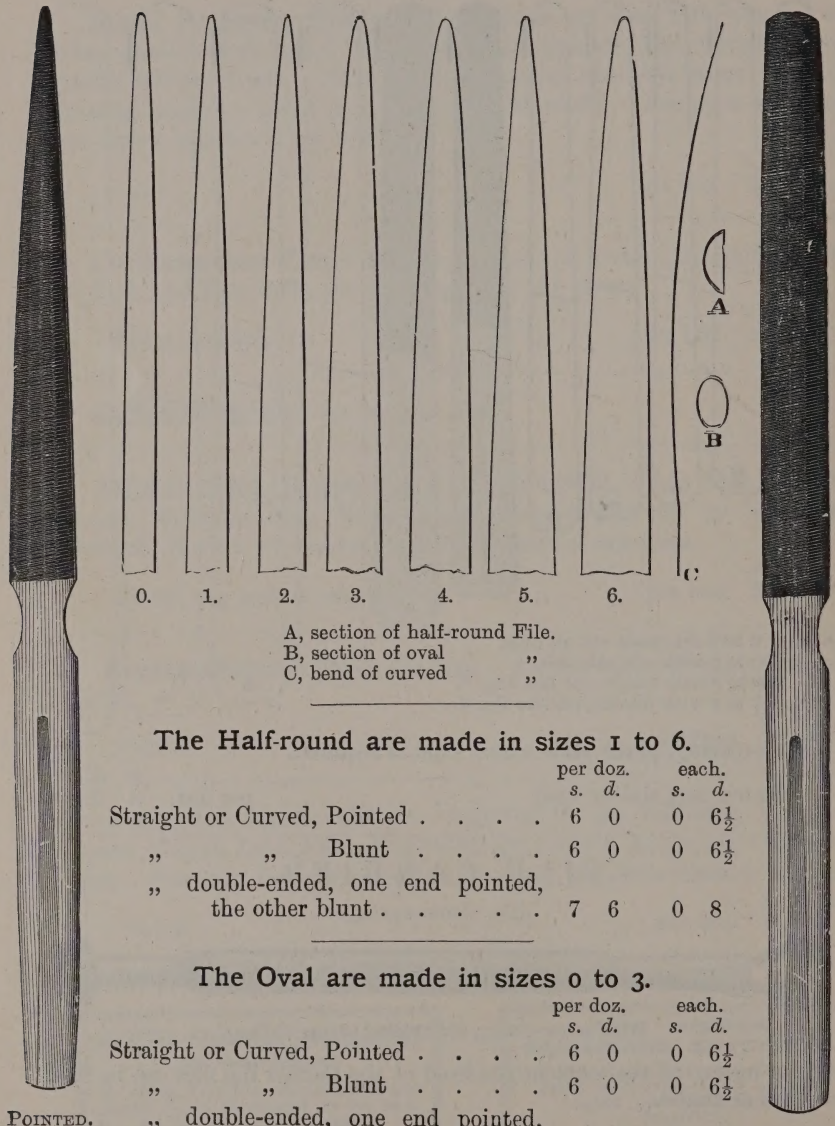
With screw clamp, for holding pieces of files.

By means of the slots in the head of the Carrier the files can be fixed at various angles.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, in Ebony handle, as illustrated	6	6

STUMP FILES.

(STUBS'.)



A, section of half-round File.
B, section of oval ,,
C, bend of curved ,,

POINTED.

BLUNT.

The Half-round are made in sizes 1 to 6.

	per doz. s.	d.	each. s.	d.
Straight or Curved, Pointed	6	0	0	6½
,, ,, Blunt	6	0	0	6½
,, double-ended, one end pointed, the other blunt	7	6	0	8

The Oval are made in sizes 0 to 3.

	per doz. s.	d.	each. s.	d.
Straight or Curved, Pointed	6	0	0	6½
,, ,, Blunt	6	0	0	6½
,, double-ended, one end pointed, the other blunt	7	6	0	8

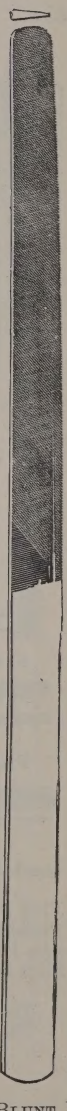
DIVIDING FILES—*continued.*

(STUBS'.)

Knife edge, one safe side. Pointed and Blunt. The Pointed is made in sizes 3 to 6 (see page 88), and the Blunt in sizes 1 to 4.

	s.	d.
PRICE, either kind, any size	0	6½
„ „ „ . . . . . per doz.	6	0

POINTED.



BLUNT.

SICKLE SHAPE.

(STUBS'.)

For sizes see page 88.

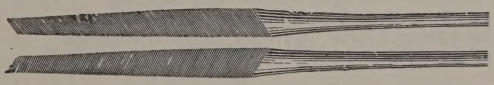
Made in Nos. 0 to 4, one safe side.
„ „ 0 to 4, cut all over.
„ „ 2 to 4, *double* cut.

	s.	d.
PRICE, all kinds and sizes . . . . per doz.	3	3

Other forms of Stump or Dividing Files obtained to order.

FINISHING FILES.

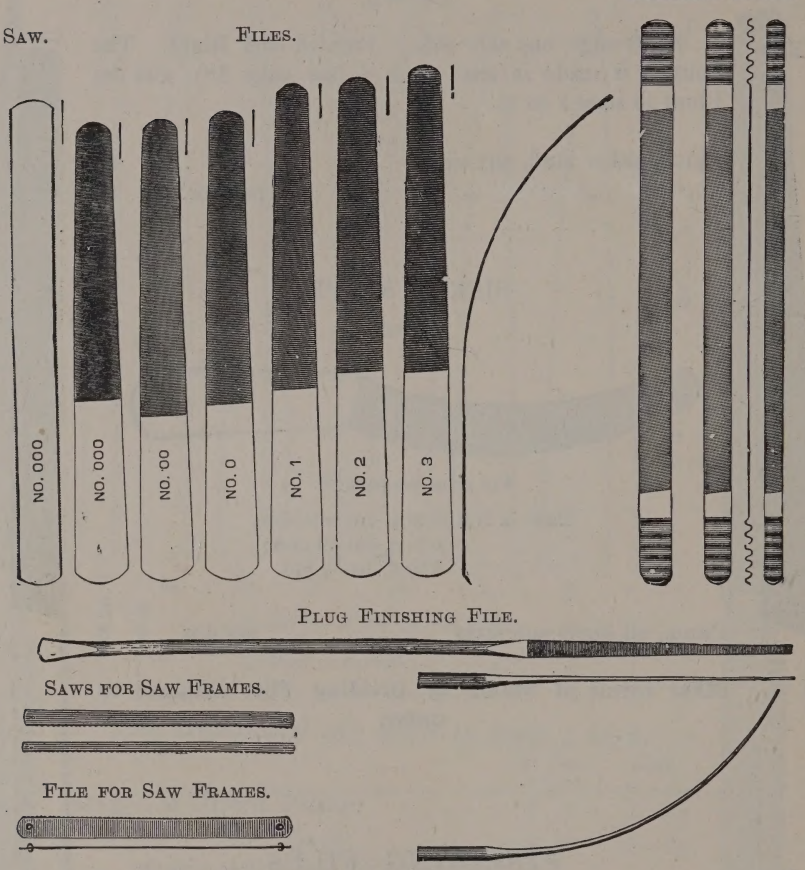
(Dr. TAFT'S.)



Spring-tempered, made in right and left.

	s.	d.
Each	0	5½
Per dozen	5	0

"FLEXO" FILES, SAWS, AND STRIPS.



		s.	d.
Separating Files, push cut, in six sizes, 000 to 3	per doz.	4	2
,, Saws, size 000, cut on edges only	,,	3	2
Plug Finishing Files, one size, thin, narrow, and tapering . . .	,,	7	4
Finishing Strips, in three sizes, broad, medium, and narrow . . .	,,	4	2
Saw Blades for the Kaeber Frame, two sizes, broad and narrow . .	,,	1	0
Files for Saw Frames	,,	3	2

The Files cut on both edges and one side; the other side is smooth.
The Saws cut on both edges; the two sides are smooth or safe.

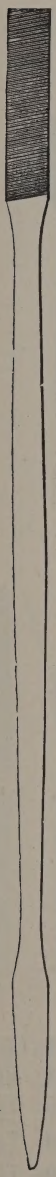
A variety of Froid's Dividing Files kept in stock.

Other Dividing Files supplied to order.

RIFFLERS.—Double-ended.

FOR FINISHING STOPPINGS.

(Stubs'.)



1.

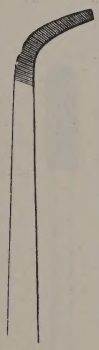
2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



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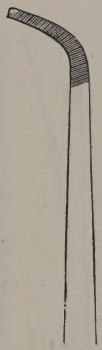


8.

9.

10.

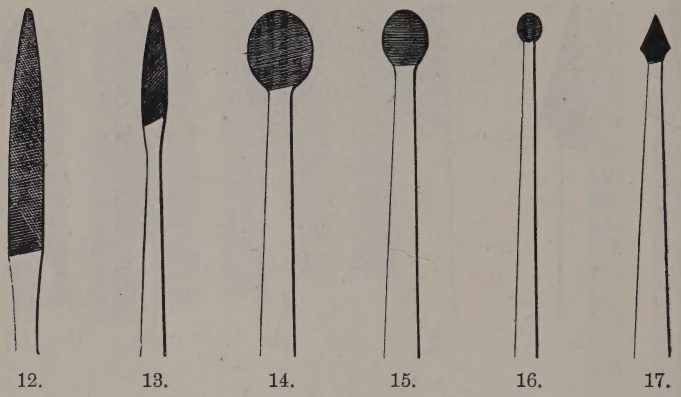
11.

				s.	d.
Fig. 1.		Flat, curved, and half-round—curved at other end	each	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	2, 3, 6.	„ straight—other end same shape	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	4.	„ curved „ „	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	5.	„ straight and narrow	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	7, 8.	„ right and left sides	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	9, 10.	Half-round, curved	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„	11.	Oval, thin, curved	„	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$

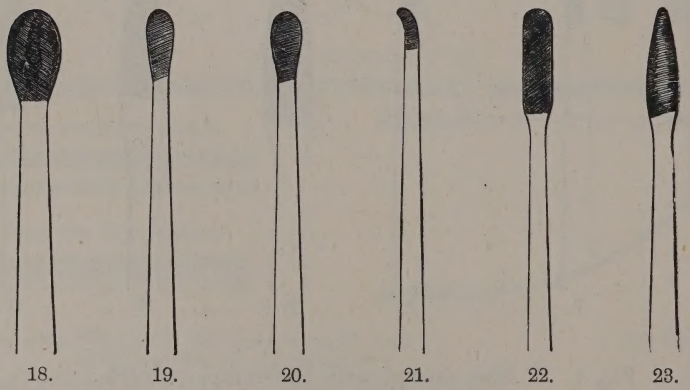
RIFFLERS.—DOUBLE-ENDED.

FOR FINISHING STOPPINGS.

(STUBS'.)



12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.



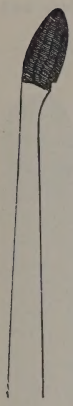
18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

						s.	d.
Figs. 12 to 17.	Half-round,	curved—other end same shape			each	0	7½
„ 18 to 20.	Oval,	straight	„	„	„	0	7½
„ 21.	„	curved	„	„	„	0	7½
„ 22.	„	straight, thin	„	„	„	0	7½
„ 23.	„	curved	„	„	„	0	7½

RIFFLERS.—Double-ended.

FOR FINISHING STOPPINGS.

(Stubs'.)



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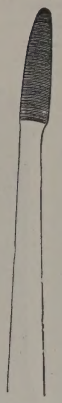

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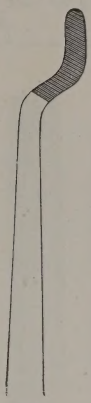

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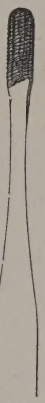

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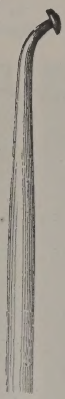
28.



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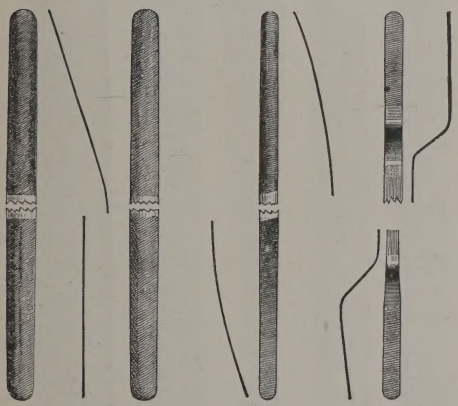

30. 31. 32. 33.

NEW SHAPES.

(Figs. 30 to 33 fine cut.)

The lines between these Rifflers show the shapes. The bent end of Fig. 30 is cut **outside,** the bent end of Fig. 31 **inside,** and the straight end of both **on one side** only. They form a very useful pair.

Fig. 32 is curved, one end being cut **inside,** the other **outside.**

Fig. 33, Bayonet-shape, is cut **inside** one end, and **outside** the other.

		s.	d.
Fig. 24.	Oval, thin, flat—other end curved . . . . each	0	7½
„ 25, 26.	„ „ straight—other end same shape . „	0	7½
„ 27, 28.	Round, straight „ „ „ . „	0	7½
„ 29.	Half-round, curved „ „ „ . „	0	7½
„ 30 to 33.	See description above . . . . . „	0	7½

CONE-SOCKET HANDLES.

In Metal, Nickel-plated.

In Vulcanite, adapted to take Cone-Socket Instruments and Screw Pluggers.

1.	2.	3.	5.	10.	10A.	11.	12.	13.
0/6	0/6	0/8	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/0

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are for Excavators, Chisels, etc.
Fig. 5 is for Screw Pluggers.
Figs. 10–13 will take both styles.

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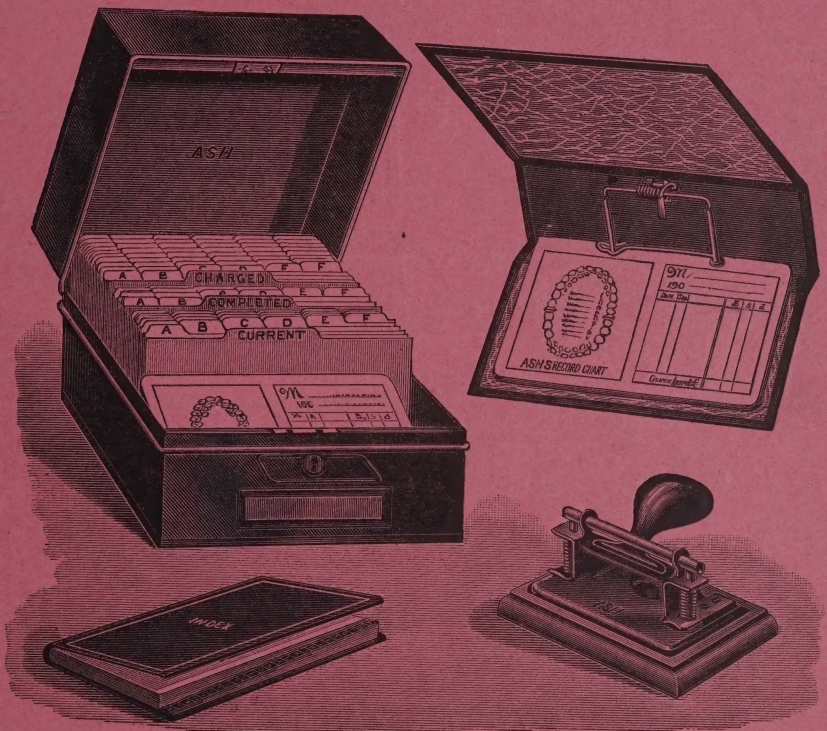
ASH'S CARD INDEX SYSTEM.

(Copyrighted.)

ASH'S CARD INDEX SYSTEM has been designed to meet the requirements of those practitioners who prefer the Card Index Method of keeping accounts to the use of bound books for the purpose.



The Outfit consists of—

A strong, elegant, japanned black tin box, 8½ inches square by 6½ inches deep;
300 Ash's Record Chart Cards;
3 sets of 25 alphabetically arranged Index Cards;
18 Cash Cards;
1 Index Book;
1 Eyeleting Punch and Guide; and
1 Binder.

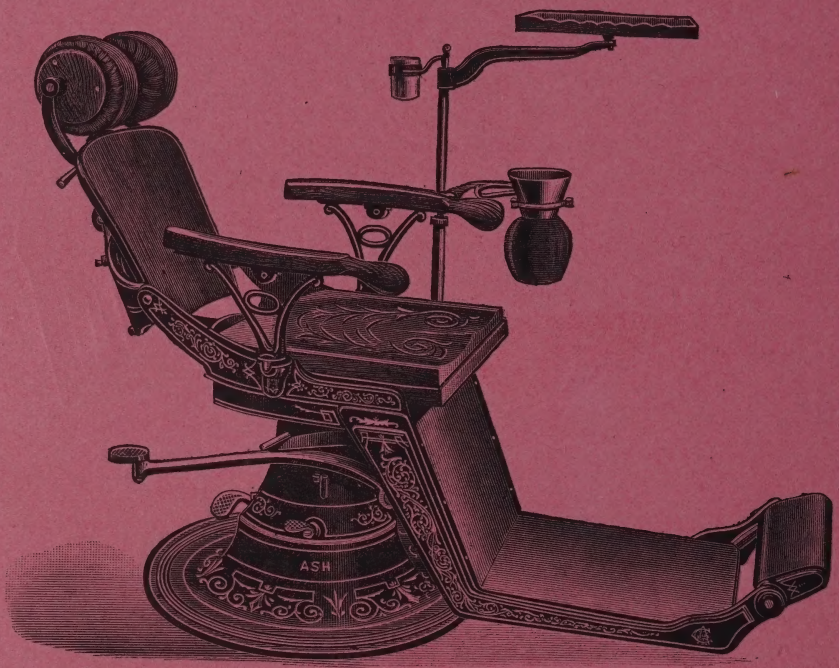
The illustration shows the box open, with the Record Chart Cards, the Index Cards, and the Cash Cards in position; also the Index Book, the Punch, and the Binder.

	£	s.	d.
Price complete	1	5	0

Full description sent on application.

ASH'S
PERFECTED PUMP CHAIR.

Fig. 3.—Hospital Pattern.



Made in two ranges—High and Low.

High Range: Lowest position of seat 18½ inches; highest position 30½ inches.
Low Range: „ „ „ 16 „ „ „ 27 „
Width of Seat between the Arms of each Chair 21 inches.

	£	s.	d.
Either Range with Plain Line decoration and Japanned Levers	18	0	0

With decorated framework as illustrated, to order.

Fig. 6A Chair Attachment with enamelled Spittoon, enamelled Tumbler, and polished Walnut Tray .	2	2	0

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Ltd.,

5 to 12, BROAD STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

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